The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,255 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th Dec. 1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th "
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th "
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd "
L.	Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th "
M.	Siam	3041	600	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th "
—	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th "
L.	Tasmania	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "
M.	Cathay	2963	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
—	Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	18[84]
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	26th	Dec' 1885
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SURAT	3143	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd	Jan.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th	Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 620. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA	3,600	400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO				
TINO	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. "
CHINA	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Mar. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Donciich	4,0.0	6.0	29th Dec. 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturt	4,100	6 0	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

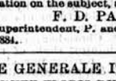
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3500	480	....	22nd Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	W. Russell	6th Jan.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 12, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO SUEZ, MARSEILLES AND THENCE OVERLAND TO LONDON.

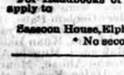
THE s.s. VICTORIA sails for MARSEILLES on or about 6th January, 1885.

Fare to Suez Rs. 300.
" Marseilles Rs. 400.
" London, including railway fare from Marseilles, Rs. 450.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 19th December, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	12th do.
CLAN FORBES	2,50	J. A. Guard	22nd do.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Feb.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	3rd Mar.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 29th December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31th December, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz., Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS EVE.
ENJOYMENT FOR ALL.

TREACHER and Co's FORT PREMISES WILL BE KEPT OPEN until 7 p. m. on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, and 8 p. m. on WEDNESDAY next (CHRISTMAS EVE), and the Management beg to invite all classes of the Community to view the SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS and VARIOUS NOVELTIES at their Fort Establishment.

A LARGE CHRISTMAS TREE for the Little Ones, and an immense collection of Toys from London, Paris and Vienna will be exhibited.

TREACHER AND CO, Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of DOLLS is acknowledged by all to be the most

CHARMINGLY DELIGHTFUL,
EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL,
SWEETLY ATTRACTIVE,

Collection ever witnessed, far surpassing anything hitherto attempted in India.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPACE to the eastward of BUTCHER'S ISLAND having been MARKED OFF by Buoys (painted red) for submarine mining purposes, yachts, boats, and native crafts are WARNED NOT TO COME within one 100 yards of the same, but to pass on the Elephanta side and to keep well clear of the space marked for mining purposes.

GEO. C. PARKER, Capt., I.M.,
Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

AHMEDABAD, BROACH, HOOBLEE, INDORE, KHANGAUM, KURRACHEE, MALLAOTTEE, POONA,

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.

Silver Jewellery.
Jewelled Rings.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Fans.
Chatelains.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.

Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases
Agh-dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.

Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.

Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Dispatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cup
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.

Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings.

Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
Coral and Bells.

Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CHAINS,
RINGS,
CHARMS,
BRACELETS,
NECKLETS,
LOCKETS,
BROOCHES,
SCARFRINGS,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, etc.

CHRISTMAS, 1884.

CHRISTMAS, 1884.

A splendid selection to choose from. We guarantee all articles to be 18c. gold. Our prices are, as well known, very moderate. Inspection solicited.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

CHAMPAGNE AND CHAMPAGNE.

WHY PAY for BRANDS when equally good Wine can be had at considerable less cost. This is becoming everyday more patent to consumers all over the world. With the present abundant grape harvest equalling the famous vintage of 1874, Values have fallen, and we are now able to offer a really first-class selection of 1880 CHAMPAGNE. Ex. s.s. "Peshawar" as under:—

1880's "Œil de Perdrix"	qts. per dozen Rs.	45.	Pints Rs.	47	per dozen.
1880's Epernay 1st quality	" "	50.	" "	52	"
1880's Cuvée Reservée	" "	58.	" "	60	"

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT! BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

umerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain t *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons*.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

HOAR & Co.'S "THE NEW YEAR"

"FOR XMAS" USEFUL PRESENTS

BY MAIL STEAMER HYDASPES.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular good quality Cognac is cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

2,000	Presentation Articles from Rs.		1	to	25	each
3,000	"	"	25	to	50	"
2,000	"	"	51	to	200	"
1,000	"	"	200	to	500	"

SHIRTS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a WELL-SELECTED and perfectly NEW STOCK of FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD CLOTH, ZEPHYR-CLOTH, SPUN SILKS, unshrinkable FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS.

In this DEPARTMENT we guarantee EASE, COMFORT, and a PERFECT and ELEGANT FIT.

Our CATALOGUE, with patterns of any of the above Materials, will be sent on receipt of application.

QUALITIES AND TEXTURES RECOMMENDED.

		Rs.	a.
OUR ALL LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with or without collars attached ...per dozen		45	0
OUR FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with three-fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs, without Collars... ... ... "		56	0
OUR SUPERFINE ditto. ditto. ... ... "		60	0
OUR FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with three-fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs, and with Collars attached ... ... "		63	0
OUR SUPERFINE ditto. ditto. ... ... "		68	0
OUR SUPERIOR FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS, perfectly fast colours, with Collars attached ... ... "		60	0
OUR SUPERIOR COLOURED ZEPHYR SHIRTS, with Collars attached, a soft and absorbing material, perfectly fast colours ... ... "		60	0
OUR GENUINE OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS, with Collars attached ... "		72	0
OUR BEST SPUN SILK SHIRTS, with or without Collars attached ...	each	12	0
OUR UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL, and SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, with or without Collars attached	six for	52	0

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOFORTES

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Ebonized. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE, Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

CHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES SQUARE PIANOFORTES WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED, OVERSTRUNG. Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid American Walnut, (7 octaves) Rs. 650.
Do. do. (6⅞ octaves) Rs. 550.
Do. do. (7¼ octaves) Rs. 900.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE. Solid Wood, Rs. 450. (Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Black and Gold, Rs. 650 and 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO, Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut, Rs. 300.

N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	17th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	31st
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
32, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19, 1884.

TOWERS OF SILENCE AT NARGORE.

MR. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT begs to request the Members of the Zoroastrian Community to be good enough to be present at Nargore on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 9 a.m., to witness the CEREMONY of laying the FOUNDATION of the TOWERS of SILENCE.
A Special Train will start from Church Gate Station at 10 a. m. on the 26th inst. arriving at Sanjan at 2 p. m., and will start back from Sanjan on the 28th inst. at 4 p.m, Bombay, 22nd December, 1884.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS !! CHRISTMAS !!!

A LARGE and PLEASING VARIETY of TOYS, GAMES, BON BONS, CRACKERS, and other NOVELTIES.
BARTON & Co., Limited,
Church-gate-street.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

A THOUSAND ELEGANT ARTICLES to select from.
BARTON & Co., Limited,
Church-gate-street.

COME ONE AND ALL and inspect our Grand selection of CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES for Young and Old.
BARTON & Co., Limited,
Church-gate-street, Fort.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, THIS-DAY, at 4 p.m.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Chairman.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE CUTCH GOVERNMENT is prepared to AWARD a SCHOLARSHIP of Rs. 20 twenty per mensem to a Cutchi Matriculated Student willing to study agriculture in a recognized Institution in India : another similar Scholarship to one who would study Forestry. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 10th January, 1885.
MANIBHAI JUSBHAI,
Dewan of Cutch.
Cutch Dewan's Office, Bombay, 18th December, 1884.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1884, of Rs. (130) One hundred and thirty per share is declared PAYABLE to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1884, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors
ઠાં ભુવજી જૈઠાની કુંપ
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1884.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW, known as the Mahableshwar, with a detached house, on Pedder-road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. John Marriott, Advocate-General, and lately in the occupation of C.P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, the upper-storeyed newly-built BUNGALOW on the Ridge, nearly opposite to Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from about February next, TOP FLOOR of one of the magnificent buildings on the Esplanade, together with kitchen and outhouses. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Meadow-street, for a residence entirely open to breeze, being open from four sides. Rent Rs. 105. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Honby-row Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a lower roomed BUNGALOW in Lower Colaba. Rent, Rs. 50. For further particulars appply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the desirable BUNGALOW in Mazagon, "Mount Road," now in the occupation of Mr. Ashdown. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Horaby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI LAHABAI, widow of KHOJA CASSUMBHAI DHARUMSEE and KHOJA RAHIMBHAI ALLADINBHAI have contracted to SELL to KHOJA PEERBHOY DAMJEE all that piece or parcel of faznudaree land or ground with the message, tenement and building standing thereon, situate on Jail-road, and known by the name of Doongry Bazaar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. from 3 to 4 and new Nos. 8,10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24, containing by admeasurement 677 square yards, and bounded as follows, on the east by a passage, on the west by the halalcore passage, on the north by the house of Jeelaykhabai and Rahamanbai, widows of Memon Akiatad Essack and Fahmatiai, widow of Khamisa Essack, and on the south by the property of Parsi Khursetjee Sorabjee Watch a Ghandi. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai purchaser's solicitors, at their office No. 1 Hunmum-street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void,—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1884.
પીરભાઈ દામજી.
i. e., PEERBHOY DAMJEE.
Purchaser.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in this Office up to 11-30 a.m. at the offices of the Commissariat Store Keeper General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednugger .. Mhow ..... Nassirabad ..... Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad .... Deesa ..... Belgaum ..... Ahmedabad .... Comst. Store-keeper Genl. Bombay	Hospital Bedding.	Under Schedule No. 22.	Tenders to be received on 19th Jan. 1885.
Poona ..... Ahmednugger .. Neemuch ..... Karachi .. Hyderabad .... Deesa ..... Belgaum ..... Ahmedabad	Ghee, Rice, Salt, &c.	Do. No. 42	Do. 19, Jan. 1885.
Comst. Store-keeper General Bombay	Tonnage on country craft and sea and land carriage.	Under Schedule No. 23 B.	Tenders to be received on 22nd January, 1885.
Poona ..... Ahmednugger .. Neemuch ..... Karachi .. Deesa ..... Belgaum ..... Ahmedabad	Kurbee.	Do. 39.	Do. 22nd Do.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay and Deolali ..... Satara ..... Poona and Purundhur... Deesa & Abbu.. Mhow for Indore Ahirgarh ..... Nasirabad for Taragarh ..... Belgaum and Kolapore.....	Povisions Grains and Medical comforts.	Under Schedule No. 5.	Tenders to be received on 22nd Janv. 1885.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.
The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 16th Dec., 1884.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ATTRACTIONS !!!
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL !!!
THE ROSA TOWERS COMPANY.
GAIETY THEATRE.
DECEMBER 26th, BOXING DAY,
and until further notice.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst., on account of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st. proximo, on account of the NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

"THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, 1885."

CONTENTS.—The Green Sun of 1883 and Our Recent Red Sunsets; Improvidence in India; Lord Dufferin; Sir Bartle Frere; The Giants Causeway; A will of one's own; Off the Goodwin's; The Morals of Scandalborough; Woman's World; Childrens Children; The Eastern Question; Total Abstinence, its Reasonableness, &c., &c.
Seven full page Engravings.
The usual Educational and Missionary Directory, &c., &c.
Price, 8 annas; Post-paid, 10 annas.
THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. VICTORIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd December, 1884.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

BRAND and Co.'s
Essence of Beef.....Rs. 1 4
Essence of Mutton..... „ 1 8 and Rs. 2 12
Essence of Chicken ..... „ 3 8
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ANTI-MALARIOUS
FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.

THESE Pills will be found valuable for the cure of Neuralgia, Headache (especially Neuralgia of head, face, and neck), Sciatica, Lumbago, Malarial Fevers, Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Bowels and Stomach and occasional Diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.
Please ask for MADON'S Extract of Chicken only.
Per pot, Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
☞ Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.
"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-6.
ORANGE PEKOE
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-10.
THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
CHAPORE ESTATE
ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb., Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY, PERFUMERY,
From ATKINSON, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3
LUBIN, Rs. 2.
PIESSE and LUBIN, Rs. 1-8.
SMYTH and NEPHEW, Rs. 2-8.
LUNDBORG, Rs. 2-8.

Jockey Club.	Kiss-me-Sweetly.
Suez Canal.	Opoponax.
May Flowers.	Patchouly.
Esq. Bouquet.	Damask Rose.
Violette.	Roses.
Jessamine.	Tubereuse.
Honey Suckle.	D'Heliotrope.
Queen's Favourite.	Provence Rose.
Forget-me-not.	Prince of Wales' Bouquet.
Blush Rose.	White Rose.
Frangipanni.	Lily of the Valley.
Kiss-me-Quick.	New Mown Hay.
Ling Aloe.	Ylang-Ylang.

Gosnell's A-1 Bouquet, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3.
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, Re. 1-12.
Rigaud's Essence de Melati, Re. 1-8.
Do. Au Champaca de Lahore, Re. 1-8.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, Ans. 10 and Re. 1
Do. Ambree Lavender, Rs. 2.
Do. Best Treble Distilled Lavender Water, Rs. 3.
Do. Millefleur Lavender Water, Re. 1-8.
Do. Toilet Vinegar, Ans. 8 and Re. 1.
Gosnell's Lavender Water, Re. 1.
Thurber's Original Florida Water (Fountain of Youth), Ans. 8 and 14.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

£5,000—TO BE DISTRIBUTED—£5,000
ON THE
CHAMPION RACE
To be run in Melbourne on 7th March, 1885.
MEMBERS, £1 EACH.
ALL PRIZES ! NO BLANKS !
THE SYDNEY JOCKEY TURF CLUB
In thanking numerous Clients for their support in previous Lotteries on Racing Events, beg to inform the Sporting Public of New South Wales, the adjoining Colonies, and India, that they have made arrangements for holding a
£5,000 Consultation—All Prizes ! No Blanks !—on the Champion Race, to be run in Melbourne on the 7th day of March, 1885.
When the following Prizes will be distributed :—

First Horse	£1500	Other Starters (divide)	£300
Second Horse	800	Non-Starters (divide) ..	500
Third Horse	400		
		Total	£3000

The remaining £1500 will be invested by the Club in making a Book on the Autumn Meeting, 1885 : that is, laying and taking the odds by a new system, the success of which has been practically proved. The members of the S. J. T. Club being well informed, and connected with the principal Trainers and Performances of their Horses, are in a position to state that the £15000 will realize a handsome profit, the whole of which will be divided amongst those Subscribers who were unsuccessful in drawing a Prize in the £3000 Distribution. There will be no blanks whatever. All Subscribers are sure to obtain a Prize, the highest being £1500. To obtain better chances for investing surplus of £1500 early applications necessary.
Add 1s. for reply and result. Letters containing cash should be registered. Drafts or P. O. Orders made payable to—
JAMES WALLACE, Secretary S. T. J. C.,
ADDRESS :
Box 784, G. P. O., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.
☞ £50,000 CONSULTATION ON THE MELBOURNE CUP, 1885, WILL FOLLOW.
First Prize, £10,000 : Lowest £20.
Members £1. each.
N. B.—Please make known to your friends.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 5. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, the simplest, and the most durable of all in existence. They are with latest improvements and complete in accessories. The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD are registering orders for copies of several instantaneous Photographs taken by them during Lord Ripon's visit.

ORDERS for PORTRAITS of LORD RIPON taken during His Excellency's recent visit, in several sizes, can also be registered at BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSES for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pestonjee Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

TOYS ! TOYS !! TOYS !!!—A choice and varied assortment just unpacked. Special discount during Xmas Week.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

KENTISH COB NUTS, Walnuts, Filberts, & Almonds, filled with sweets,—BOLTON & Co.

WANTED, a competent FITTER with a third-class Engineer's certificate. Apply with copies of testimonials to Y. Z., care of this Office.

WANTED, CLERKS. Only those acquainted with the duties to be performed preferred. Apply in writing only to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody Bay, Fort.

DOLLS, DOLLS.—A large and varied assortment of Dressed, Speaking, Sleeping, Singing, Jointed Dolls.—MORENAS & Co.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Nilgherri Rhubarb, Xmas Cakes, Cards, Cozaques, &c.—Western Purveying Co., C. W. Lovegrove, 45, Forbes-street, Fort.

OLEOGRAPHS, Oil Paintings, Ready-made Cushions, Slippers, Fitted Bags, Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Portmanteaus.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Plush Bags, Jewel Cases, Sewing Cases, and a variety of other articles fit for presentation.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED by last mail, good fashionable Black Felt Hats, at Rs. 6-8 ; also Black Silk Dress Hats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse.

FOR SALE, a semi-grand PIANO, by Broadwood, and the Carriages and Horses of Mr. Justice West. Apply to the BUTLER, 137, Malabar Hill.

FANCY BOXES filled with French Confectionery and Chocolate Cream, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 6 each. Chocolate Menier from ans. 5 to Rs. 1-8 per packet. MORENAS & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a suite of comfortably matted tents facing the sea on the Wodehouse-road, Colaba. Apply to H. B., *Bombay Gazette*.

SISTERS' SALE of NEEDLE and FANCY WORK. All Saints' Home, Umarkadi, will be continued, 22nd and 23rd December, 3 to 7 p.m.

CRYSTALIZED APRICOTS, Greengages, Figs, Turkish Delight, &c.
W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and CONFECTIONERY.
W. J. ESSAI.

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CANDIED PEEL, &c.
W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, clearing stock before 'XMAS.
W. J. ESSAI.

MUSIC.—MR. F. THEMUDO supplies orchestra with and without Piano-forte accompaniment for balls. Also gives lessons on Piano, Violin, Guitar, &c., at moderate terms. Address care of Messrs B. X. Furtado & Brother, Kalbadevie-road.

TO BE LET, immediately a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Malabar Hill, Land's End-road, now in the occupation of Mr. A. Abercrombie, up to the end of October, 1885. For rent and other particulars apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED early on Saturday last, a medium-sized Fox-terrier BITCH. Age one year, name Gyp. White body, with black and tan head, and black patch about root of tail. Any one restoring her to tent No. 2, Strangers Lines, will be rewarded. Small strip of brown leather round neck.

FOR SALE, Handsome Buggy to be seen at Sassoon's Reformatory, Girgaum.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST. BOMBAY.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3 ; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—A quantity of useful articles clearing off at considerably reduced prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUDDINGS are now ready for delivery, 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c. dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

JUST RECEIVED—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

CHAMPAGNE,—Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium dry ; Rs. 52 per dozen quts. less 5 per cent. for ready cash.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, etc., REPAIRED with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9 Meadow-st. Bombay.

CHILDREN'S WALKING BOOTS and SHOES, also glace kid and morocco house shoes, just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. (New Branch), Hornby Row.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878 ; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883 ; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WONDERLAND ART POTTERY WORKS.—Lighted up and open for a few days till 7 p.m.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS, taken in connection with Lord Dufferin and Lord Ripon visits to Bombay at E. TAURINES, Photographer, 57, Meadow-street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.—Rate 3 pice per lb. retail 24 lbs. for a rupee wholesale, at the following places :—Factory, opposite to Sir J. J. Hospital. Pydownee, near Police Station. Dhobi Talao, near Dr. Lisboa's dispensary. Fort, near Gunbawa Well.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act. The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act. The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazett* Office.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS before purchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

ALE of stock-in-trade Millinery, Drapery, Boots and Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Cupboards, &c., &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mahomed Dossal, an adjudged insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., at the said insolvent's shop and godown at Juckuria Musjid the stock-in-trade of millinery shop consisting of fancy colored and flowered alpaca, merino, flannel, muslin, chintz, silk, gauge, dress cloth, gent's and ladies' boots and shoes, shirts, pants, skirts, stays, crape shawls, infant dress, silk hose, mitts, gloves, Yales, gauge vests, handkerchieves, garters, hats, bonnets, silk umbrellas, lace, scarfs, ribbon, flowers, embroidery, frillings, fancy and linen collars, necktics, buttons, fans, belts, glasdoor cupboards, boxes, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 31 of 1884.
S. Sasba, plaintiff, versus N. Sasba, defendant.
Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., the sale to commence at 8 p.m. as follows,
B. S. & Co.—No. 28, 27, 30, 33, 34 and 36 bales, each conts 12 reams, 40 lbs glazed double demy printing papers 22½ "by 35½" 500 sheets.
L. J. 74—No. 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2297—9 bales each conts 8 reams 56 lbs unglazed double royal printing papers 27" by 40" 500 sheets.
B. S. & Co. B.—No. 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284—8 bales each conts 6 reams, 58lbs., unglazed double royal printing paper 27 by 40" 500 sheets.
B. S. & Co. B.—No. 518, 520, 525, 527.—4 bales each conts 11 reams, 44 lbs., glazed double demy printing paper 22½ by 35½" 500 sheets.
B. S.—No. 15832, 15833, 15834, 15835, 15836.—5 bales each conts 20 reams 16lbs. glazed coloured demy printing paper.
B. S.—No. 15837—1 bale conts 4 reams 16lbs. glazed coloured demy printing papers.
Terms Cash at the time of delivery.
The goods are now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1884.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock last night, with the mails of the 5th December. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs McMillan	Miss Cockerell
Mr and Mrs Gregory	Mrs Blight and 2 infants
Capt and Mrs Stanier	Mr Longmuir
Surg-Major J Arnott	Mrs Scaramangu
Lt-Col and Mrs E Temple	Mr F Hooper
Mrs Bruce	Mrs Michell and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Glover and infant	Mr Pays
	Mr Stalkhart
Miss Glover	Rev R and Mrs Windsor,
Col and Mrs Law, infant, and child	infant, and 2 children
	Mrs Smith
Mr and Mrs E. Solano, infant, and child	Mr Brown
	Mrs Whitton
Mrs L Carey	Mr F Ward
Mr J Dane	Mr G C Beall
Mr W H Cobb	Mr C B Jourdain
Mr Bedford	Mrs Nash
Lt-Col P W Powlett	Miss A Ferguson
Mr W O B Irving	Mr W. Hill
Mr B W Blood	Mr Mackintire
Mrs Barton and infant	Mr R Pearce
Mr Bridgewater	Mr Neims
Mr G P Robinson	Mr and Mrs J Henderson
Mr and Mrs Elderton	Mr Bird.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr Berranoe.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Fuller	Mr A Selger.
Mr Campbell	

FROM VENICE.

Mr Heinricks	Mr Backhausen.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Wright	Mr Rendell.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 29TH NOV. TO 5TH DEC. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Monday unveiled a memorial statue of the late Dean of Windsor in St. George's Chapel.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Royal Assent was given to the Additional Income-tax Bill. On Tuesday Lord Northbrook made a statement respecting the Navy, which he said was induced by the recent expression of public feeling on the subject. He entered into details of works already undertaken in the dockyards, and then stated that additional vessels, especially fast cruisers and torpedo boats, would be constructed, some of the latter classes to be offered to private builders. These works would extend over five years, and the total expenditure was estimated at £5,550,000. The House sat for a few minutes on Wednesday for formal business. Last night, on the motion for the Committee on the Franchise Bill, after some general remarks from several peers, some amendments, notably one for admitting female voters, were proposed, but the Bill passed through Committee without alteration.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Gladstone introduced the Redistribution Bill, by which the number of members constituting the House would be raised to 670. The principle of one-member constituencies would be largely adopted. Many small boroughs would be deprived of separate representation and others would be reduced, among them the City of London, which will return only two members. The total representation of Ireland and of Wales will be unchanged, and Scotland will receive 12 additional members and England 6. After a short desultory discussion the second reading was fixed for Thursday. On Tuesday Sir T. Brassey made a statement concerning the Navy similar to that made in the other House. Mr. W. H. Smith complained that all the additional works were deferred till next year, and Sir D. Currie declared that our Navy was in a danuate to meet a combination of hostile Powers. After some further discussion on various points the formal return moved for by Sir T. Brassey was agreed to. On Wednesday Mr. Elliot's Bill for extending the hours of polling in counties was read a second time. Last night, on the motion for second reading of the Redistribution of Seats Bill, Mr. Courtney objected to the single-member system adopted, and also to the want of provision for proportionate representation. A lengthened discussion, extending to many other points, followed, and the Bill was read a second time without a division.

Mr. Gladstone on Monday addressed a meeting of the Liberal M.P.'s. 217 of whom were present, and stated the general nature of the Reistribution. Bill.

A meeting of Conservative Peers and members of Parliament was held on Tuesday at the Carlton Club, when Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote stated the results of their co-operation with the Government in the preparation of the Redistribution Bill.

Mr. Courtney, M.P., has resigned the office of Secretary to the Treasury on account of the insufficient provision in the Redistribution Bill for the representation of minorities.

Sir R. Thornton has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, and will be succeeded at St. Petersburg by Sir R. Morier.

Lord Stafford, a Roman Catholic peer, died on Sunday in his 83rd year.

Lord R. Churchill, M.P., left Gravesend for India on Wednesday.

Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, arrived at Claridge's Hotel, London, from Paris, on Saturday.

Mr. Augustus Baker has been appointed Her Majesty's Consul for Eastern Soudan, to reside at Suakin.

The polling in county Down resulted in the return of Captain Ker, Conservative, by a majority of 393 votes over Major Sharman Crawford.

A collision has occurred off the South Foreland, between the steamer Durango, of Newport, and the iron barque Luke Bruce, of Liverpool. The steamer sank almost immediately with her crew of 23, except one man, who died subsequently.

The illness of the Hon. C. R. Spencer, M. P., has taken a favourable turn.

Sir Alexander Grant, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University, died on Sunday from apoplexy.

Canon Girdlestone, the rector of Olveston, died yesterday in his 80th year.

A six days' walking or running contest, 12 hours per day, was decided on Saturday at the Westminster Aquarium. The winner was G. Littlewood, of Sheffield, who had travelled during the allotted time upwards of 405 miles, his nearest competitor, Mason, scoring 384 miles.

Mr. Weldon on Saturday obtained a verdict for £500 damages against Dr. Forbes Winslow for assault in attempting to remove her to a lunatic asylum. Both parties conducted their respective cases in person, without the aid of counsel.

The coroner's jury at Babbicombe on Monday returned a verdict against John Lee for the murder of Miss Keyse, in whose service he was engaged.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the conviction of the 1st mate of the Mignonette yacht for the murder of a lad who was sacrificed to support their existence when in dire distress at sea. Judgment was deferred.

An attempt was made on Friday morning to blow up Edinburn-house near Tralee, the residence of Mr. S. M. Hussey, a land agent. A quantity of dynamite had been placed in front of the house and the explosion caused considerable damage, but happily no personal injury was sustained. The district is notorious for outrages, and Mr. Hussey had for some time passed a guard of three constables always in the house.

Nationalists have been elected as Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mayor of Cork.

OBITUARY.—Lord Stafford ; Sir Alexander Grant ; the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Brown, Dean of Lismore ; E. D. Baynes, late Col. Sec. Leeward Islands ; C. B. Wilkins, J. P. for Somersetshire ; the Rev. Canon Girdlestone ; Lady Georgiana Codrington ; Lady Georgiana Balfour ; Mr. H. De Jersey, late Secondary of the City of London ; Lieut.-Gen. A. Cunningham, C. B.

There is no news of importance from the Soudan, but there is a considerable amount of sickness among the troops at Cairo, Suez, Suakin, and Wady Halfa.

Telegrams from Shanghai state that the Chinese Government appear determined to resist the French demands and to maintain their right of suzerainty over Annam. The Marquis Tseng has been appointed Vice-President of the War Department. It is reported that cholera has broken out in the French ships blockading Formosa.

The Berlin Conference has formally decided on the declaration of free trade in the Congo basin, and has appointed a sub-committee to draw up the details.

The French Chamber on Monday reversed its previous vote for the immediate abolition on Life Senatorships. On Tuesday the Chamber by a majority of 17 decided that Senators should be elected by departmental universal suffrage, thus inflicting a defeat upon the Government.

In the German Parliament on Wednesday a motion for the repeal of one of the penal clauses in the Ecclesiastical Laws was carried by a large majority, but it is not expected that Prince Bismarck will act upon the resolution.

President Arthur delivered his annual message to the United States Congress on Monday, but it contained no statement of importance. The Secretary for the Treasury in his report urges the necessity of strengthening the navy and encouraging the extension of American trade abroad.

The Cape Premier has adopted the views of the Dutch party in his sentiment with the Boer freebooters in Bechuanaland, and has censured the policy of Sir H. Robinson, the High Commissioner.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—DEC. 22.

(Before Mr. GUNPUTRAO BHASKER, 4th Judge.)

MUGGUN GOVINDRAM AND OTHERS *vs.* PERSHOTTAM HAKEMJEE.

THIS was a suit to recover from the defendant Rs. 132, being the amount of brokerage due on the sale and purchase of cloves, in which the plaintiffs acted as brokers.

Mr. Ardaseer Bezonjee appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' allegation was that the defendant sold and purchased through them the cloves in question to and from different merchants in this city, and that, according to the custom that prevailed here, they were entitled to the brokerage on such sales and purchases.

The defendant denied the plaintiff's claim, and urged that he only agreed to pay to the plaintiffs brokerage on the sales of goods, and not on the purchases. He admitted Rs. 32 only as their claim against him. As the plaintiffs failed to establish the custom set forth in their allegation, his honour gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 32 only, and awarded Rs. 15 as costs incurred by the defendant.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Nicholson (Edward Bates and Co.), W. M. Macdonald (Benne, Ashly, and Co.), C. J. Meill and J. Tintner (Blascheck and Co.), W. M. Macaulay (Ewart, Latham and Co.), J. H. Symons (Finlay, Muir, and Co.), O. Fiedler (Gaddum, Bytheil and Co.), D. H. Glade (Glade and Co.), R. B. Sedgwick (Killick Nixon and Co.), W. Lang (Lang, Moir and Co.), A. F. Beaufort (Lyon and Co.), L. Bergl (Louis Dreyfus and Co.), M. Turner (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), Visboocandass Atmaram (Narandass Rajaram and Co.,) C. Poole (Peel, Cassels, and Co.), T. F. Punnett (Punnett and Co.), F. C. Macrae (Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.), S. D. Sassoon (E. D. Sassoon and Co.) J. Steiner (Volkart Brothers), M. R. Wyer (Wallace and Co.,) J. H. Slight (Bank of Bombay), J. Janni (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.), X. Castelli (the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris), G. C. Barnett G. I. P. Railway Co.), F. D. Parker (P and O. S. N. Co.)

ARBITRATION FEES.

The chairman said the first business before the meeting that afternoon was in connection with the survey of piece-goods. The committee during last year, arranged for a special arbitration committee to be formed, and at the meeting held a month ago their action was approved of. It had been suggested that it would be advisable to make application to the arbitration committee as easy and cheap as possible, and therefore he was going to propose that the ordinary fees charged by the Chamber, under the Chamber rules for arbitration, be reduced to Rs. 15 if one arbitrator be chosen, Rs. 10 to go to the arbitrator and Rs. 5 to the Chamber, and to Rs. 35 if there were three arbitrators, Rs. 10 being given to each of the arbitrators, and Rs. 5 to the Chamber.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Pallis, was carried unanimously.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Chairman said :—Gentlemen,—Before moving the adoption of your Committee's report I would ask your indulgence while I make a few remarks on several topics of interest that have come before us during the past year. Few of them possess the charm of novelty. I think you will agree that they do not on that account the less deserve our unwearying attention. Foremost comes one that has often before claimed prominence on occasions similar to the present. I allude to the extension of railway communications. On the threshold of their official career your committee took up this question where it had been left by their predecessors and proposed a memorial to the Viceroy in Council which pressed strongly on the notice of Government the view of the Chamber about railway construction in India. Gentlemen, your memorial was subjected to some adverse criticism, chiefly with respect to the boldness of the policy it advocated. I do not propose to enter into that now. It would serve no practical end. But one argument was urged that I should like to say a word about. It was frequently stated that if our views were carried out, the debt of India would be doubled. Gentlemen, when a man borrows money to buy a property that within a few years of purchase yield, him annually the interest he pays on the sum borrowed and thereafter steadily improves in value, he is not usually spoken of as having doubled his debt. And if the ownership of the property carried in its train many important collateral advantages then a few who would deny that far from having doubled his debts the borrower had considerably strengthened his financial position. Railway in India is an investment not unlike such an estate. Some of the older lines, made for special non-commercial purposes, have not yet paid, they probably never will. Of the new lines constructed to open up the country some pay quickly, some slowly. But all gradually improve and on the whole system the returns are already remunerative. In the financial statement of the Government of India for 1884-85 the net gain to the State from its connection with railways for five years is put down at £3,270,643. And in the report of Colonel Staunton for the fiscal year 1883-84 the percentage of net profits on the capital lost £142,000,000 of railways in India is brought out at 5·94 per cent. Although the loss has been falling off on the traffic reutrns of the past twelve months—the over-supplied condition of the European wheat markets having given a check to export—the stoppage can only be temporary Splendid harvests almost succeed in all the food producing countries in the world is an event not likely to prove of frequent occurrence. Meantime other trades steadily expand. It does not require a sanguine mind to see that the future of railway will be as great as ever. By the side of the figures I have just quoted the statement made by Mr. Cross in August, when he laid the Indian Budget before the House of Commons that those who advocated construction by State practical aid from the Government to give a bounty to wheat exporters at the expense of English farmers and Indian tax-payers wants explanation. Mr. Cross later on asserted that those who wished railways because they lamented the exportation of English goods, used bad arguments, seeing that in return for £89,000,000 of exports India absorbed one-third of the silver and a fourth of the gold produced last year, while she did not greatly import articles of the English manufactures and did very considerably increase her export of cotton yarn. The arguments may be had from one point of view. From another I don't think a better could be easily produced. If railways are as much as through put to the country and of developing its local industries, surely we are not wrong in urging on their construction. Gentlemen,—I often wondered when reading the opinions of the Native Press on railway extension, a press which on this side of India at any rate is from its ability, moderation, and growing power of discrimination and sense of fairness obtaining a deserved influence. I often wondered how it was that it was so unanimous. So little seemed to be the effect of railways on India's internal development. The majority of writers seemed to forget this phase of the question, and fixed their minds on what they thought a selfish desire on the part of those connected with commerce to promote their own interets. The improvement of the foreign trade is, of course, of great advantage to English merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners, but in benefiting them, India herself has benefitted. The two interests are bound up together, and cannot be separated. But apart from this and apart from the question of famine protections do not railways quicken and stimulate the movement of the home trade? Manufacturers throughout India itself, do they not stir the people up and make them go about, do they not make new wants, and teach how they can be gratified, and on these grounds should extension not command the support of all who have the advancement of the country at heart? Gentlemen, you are aware that the Select Parliamentary Committee decided that the evidence in favour of more rapid extension was conclusive. But unfortunately they wound up their report by saying the limit of the amount to be annually expended in the hands of our old bugbear—the Secretary of State in Council. We have had long and painful experience of the dilatoriness of the Indian Council but we do not get any nearer a remedy. Mr. Slagg has lately done much towards ventilating the subject. His proposals were, however, too radical and sweeping to give promise of early practical results. I would not do to leave Indian affairs at the mercy of a House of Commons Committee. Expert knowledge, and intimate acquaintance with India of to-day are dispensably the proper guidance of affairs. If we could get men appointed immediately after leaving India and only for a short term of service, if we could have more commercial representatives in the Council and some publicity for its deliberations, we would feel that we were approaching what is required. We must not fail to use our energies for the accomplishment of these ends. Gentlemen, it is often complained that our finance officials are obstructive. Their cry is "if you want to go too fast you must move slowly if you desire much you must be content to advise, but there are those who consider a certain degree of speed is not incompatible with safety. This want of "go" cannot spring from any absence, of ability or energy. Cleverer more industrious men seldom come to India, I believe it is the result—the natural result—of the condition of financial appointments. If members of the Indian Council remain in office too long it is the reverse with finance secretaries they are liable to be removed at any time They sometimes are removed just as they have mastered the problems of the Budget. As a consequence measures involving risks that a more intimate acquaintance with Indian finances would render attractive are shelved as dangerous schemes that do not give promise of showing immediately satisfactory results are avoided, no matter how strongly they recommend themselves. To impose no great taxation, perhaps to take off a minor burden or two and to balance the finance on the right side these are the dreams of our Finance Ministers. A bolder and more far-reaching policy though only adopted after careful deliberation might, as not unfrequently happens involve discredit at starting. When justified by subsequent success another might be there to reap their reward. However, in of the India Council and the drawbacks of finance appointments we must hope for some fair progress so on as the result of the Select Committee. Gentlemen, you must have regarded with pleasure the care that is being bestowed on wheat cultivation throughout India. With enlarged sources of supply, improved cultivation, good roads and cheap railway carriage we can confidently anticipate a gradually expanding trade. Exceptional causes made 1882-83 a specially good year, as exceptional causes have made this a bad one ; but for the future we need not fear. In America, our chief rival, the demands for local requirements and the cost of production must both augment. India presumably in this respecc will not change. If we have patience we will hold own won. In this connection I would mention America's great flour-trade. America by saving land and sea carriage on the bulkier articles has a pull over us that should be looked to. Why should India not export flour ? There is lots of water-power throughout the country. It only needs capital and enterprise to develope an industry, that in magnitude I venture to say might become a rival to our cotton manufactures. I would like to refer for a moment to the Cotton Frauds Legislation. We in common with the Cotton Trades Association decided that useful legislation was not practical, and that the tracle had best be left to take care of itself. What I wish to draw your attention to is the position of Surats in Liverrpool. We have repeatedly heard that Surats were almost unsaleable ; they, had got into such disfavour. But look at the figures of stock and prices for three years past. The stock to-day is 1,03,000 bales against 87,000 bales, in 1883, and 1,85,000 bales in 1882, and the difference in price between Good Fair Dholleras and Mid-Uplands is 1½d. against 1¾d. in 1883. There can be no harm, gentlemen, in trying to improve the quality in various districts, but we cannot really prevent men growing what they find pays them best, whether the staple happens to be inferior or superior. As for adulteration, surely no one is so capable of seeing that he gets what he bargains for as the merchant accustomed to the trade. If he omits to take proper precautions the fault is his own, and he must offer the natural consequences of carelessness and sloth There is another matter I could allude to, namely, the extraordinary amount of uncoined silver and gold absorbed by the country—apparently over 24 crores during the last three years. It is impossible to estimate even approximately how much of this is hoarded or made into ornaments. It is, however, indisputable that an immense sum of capital is lying idle in the country. How to draw it out and teach the native holders that it can be invested with safety and profit to themselves is a problem well worthy of solution. Railways have done much and are doing much to remove prejudices, spread intelligence and create confidence, but other agencies are wanted. I dare say many of you have followed with interest the experiments being made on Agricultural Banks in the Deccan owing to the energetic advocacy of Sir W. Wedderburn. This is a movement in the right direction and may lead to further trials. You may also have noticed a remarkable series of papers that have appeared of late weeks in the *Times of India* signed by "Historicus." They are carefully thought out and are full of information and suggestiveness, and those who have not already done so would do well to study them. If some who have time and opportunity should be there by influence to devote themselves to the work of fashioning a practical scheme of local credit unions suited to the peculiarities and circumstances of different Indian districts, and of showing where legislation may wisely assist in removing difficulties in the way of success we may ere long find ourselves within measurable distance of a change in the deeprooted habits of the people. We may see them emancipated from the thrall of the money-lender. We may see their great hidden stores liberated for intelligent investment to the unspeakable benefit of the country and its trade. I may pass on from this to the silver question. It puzzles and perplexes us as much as ever. To-day we hear that the American Bland Bill is to be repealed, and £5,000,000 extra silver thrown annually on the market ; now that it will not be touched for years. These rumours reach us that Austria proposes to change her forced paper currency for specie payment and may determine on a gold standard. This would mean a further appreciation of silver and a fall in the gold prices of all commodities—silver included—as measured by gold. But nothing is certain. We are surrounded by conjecture and vague rumour. Under the circumstances the only prudent course appears to be to maintain a sharp look-out ahead and keep at minimum risks dependent on the course of the silver market. Gentlemen, in our address to Lord Dufferin we suggested an early examination of our Harbour Defences. The subject is one of great consequence, and has recently been much discussed in England. Opinions of experts differ as to the best means of protecting these harbours. Besides the Submarine mine and fortification, others would protect us by gun and torpedo boats and launches stationed in the harbour, manned, equipped and always ready for action. Probably, it will be found, that complete protection is impossible. Gas-engine, dynamite, &c., if it may, it is patent to every one, that if England should unexpectedly become embroiled with a maritime power, and a heavily armoured cruiser some morning steam up and send on shore an invitation of as having the bombardment and ransom we should feel in a very awkward predicament. Our soldiers are no less brave and our sailors no less fearless than at any time in the history of the race but unsupported by proper modern scintific appliances they would not have a fair chance. We must continue to press on Government the importance of early action. In conclusion, gentlemen, a word about the loss the Chamber has sustained by the sad death of Mr. Gordon, our secretary, for ten years. All of us are aware of his ability, wide experience, great power of application and habitual courtesy. If aught is known against him let it be forgotton now. Your committee have voted subscriptions to improve the condition of the family in their report the sum of Rs. 5,000 for his widow. In moving the adoption of the report and the thanks of the Chamber to the outgoing committee, I move also that the Chamber sanction this subscription :—

"That the report of the committee with the balance circulated be received with thanks, and printed for general information, together with the documents these refer to. That the subscription to the widow of the late secretary be approved, and that the membership of the outgoing committee receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now closed.

The Hon. W. M. Macaulay said that he had much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report, which had been proposed in so able a manner by their respected chairman. He was glad to find that the question of the development of railways, and of everything tending to the cheapening of railway traffic, was occupied in the deliberations of the committee the prominent position that it deserved. It was a matter of regret, however, to everybody that the efforts made to persuade the G. I. P. Railway Company to alter their gratuites had proved of no effect. In the coming year he had no doubt that the new committee would continue their efforts in that direction ; and he hoped that the obstructive policy which had been manifested by the latter would greatly lessen, or at any time would not be persisted in. He hoped that the board would awaken to the necessity of reducing the rates in their own interest. At no time had it been more necessary for the development of the wheat trade than at present, when wheat is sold cheaply than now. Within the last few years the prices had never ruled so low as they did at present, and it was therefore, in the interest of the railway itself, to reduce the rates on the traffic, that the rates should be the lowest possible. He must say that he, in connection with many others, was disappointed with the small result of the labours of the Railway Committee. But he thought they should be thankful for the small concessions that had been made was that the Committee had set their face against the narrow gauge being introduced on main lines. The question of providing funds for the dock extension was one which very closely interested the Chamber, and that as his resolution for bringing it forward, although it was not mentioned in the report. For the last fifteen months the Trustees of the Port of Bombay had been in communication with the Government of India and the Government of India about the best means of providing funds for carrying out that extension. The Government of India had intimated to the local Government that they were not in a position to provide money from their own resources at the time, but invited the local Government to signify in what way the money could be raised. About five months ago—he thought it was in July last—the Trustees requested the Government of India, as they could not advance the money themselves, to guarantee a loan, to be raised from the public, at four-and-a-half per cent. The Bombay Government had throughout the correspondence strongly supported the proposal of the Trustees, but the Chamber had not yet been in a position to know what decision the Government would arrive at. It had been stated that the Bengal Government were to be permitted to guarantee a very large loan and carry out the dock extension in Calcutta ; and it would be only fair that the Bombay Government should also be permitted to guarantee in a similar manner any loan that was floated for the new dock. Much as they had to regret the delay, it had no effect in retarding the commencement of the undertaking. The Trustees had, after some correspondence with Government, been permitted to make the commencement with the aid of the surplus fund in hand. The working of the Trustees during the last year was on the same satisfactory basis that it had hitherto been. At the end of the financial year there would be a surplus of three lakhs, which of itself would be almost sufficient to pay the interest on the loan required for the next dock. Before resuming his seat, Mr. Macaulay joined with the chairman in expressing his personal regret at the loss the Chamber had sustained in the death of Mr. Gordon. (Hear, hear.) He said further that, generally speaking, when a new chairman was appointed by the Chamber, he was congratulated on the selection made by his fellow-members. But on the present occasion it was the Chamber that was to be congratulated on having secured for another year the services of its present chairman. (Hear, hear and applause.) He had during his year of office filled the position so ably that he had fully deserved the compliment of a re-election at their hands. (Applause.)

The motion having been put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AUDITOR.

The chairman proposed that the appointment of Mr. Symonds as auditor for the past year be confirmed, and that he be elected auditor for the ensuing year, with instructions to make monthly audits, at a remuneration of Rs. 10 per month. It was very advisable that the accounts of the Chamber should be audited every month. Instead of every year, so that a certain amount of responsibility which now fell upon the chairman and the committee would be lessened, if not altogether removed.

Mr. Pallis having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The chairman at the close of the proceedings said that he was much obliged to them all for the support which he had received from them during the last year. He thoroughly appreciated the compliment paid to him by Mr. Macaulay and endorsed by the meeting. He must, however, take exception to the terms in which the compliment was paid, because he felt that in so doing they had gone beyond his merits. He felt great interest in the work of the Chamber, and he assured them that while he was chairman he would endeavour to maintain the intersets and dignity of the Chamber in the way that had been hitherto done by his predecessors. (Hear, hear and applause.)

The meeting then dispersed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The *Mexican Hair Renewer*," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University was declared yesterday. Out of 2,117 candidates who went up for the examination, the undermentioned 662 have passed :—

BOMBAY.

Acharaj, Harjivan Achalji
Agbor, Purshottam Vishnu
Amalnerkar, Tukaram Ramchandra
Anklesaria, Dhanjishah Temurus
Anjaria, Bhagvanlal Raghavji
Ashburner, Kavasji Rastamji
Athalye, Madhusudan Vasudev,
Avasia, Dhanjishah Nasarvanji
Ayreton, Rastamji Dhanjibhai
Balsaria, Maganlal Manekdas
Balvalle, Lakshuman Ramchandraya
Bamji, Hormasji Edalji
Bamji, Kaikhosru Edalji
Bana, Hormasji Khardhodji
Banaji, Jehangier Shavakshah
Bandhe, Udhav Venkatesh
Bapat, Vinayak Narayen
Barahate, Eknath Tukaram
Barnard, Mary
Ballivala, Nasarwanji Edulji
Bhabha, Dorabji Dadabhai
Bhaka, Phiroosha Peetanji
Bhandarker, Vithal Sitaram
Bhat, Krishnarao Purshottan.
Bhore, John
Birje, Ganpat Mangesh
Bodas, Mahadev Rajaram
Buch, Mohanlal Rangildas
Cardmaster, Behramji Sorabji
Camalet, Amy
Chandavar, Venkatraman Mangesh
Chandorkar, Ganesh Lakshuman
Chavghule, Krishnaji Govind
Cooper, Annie Elizabeth
Cooper, Manchershah Dorabji
Cooper, Shavakshaw Framji
Dabholkar, Vinayak Jivaji
Dahu, Meherjibhai Hormasji
Dadachanji, Ratanshah Kavashaji
Dadarkar, Mankundrao Madhusudan
Dadiharjor, Dhanjibhai Sorabji
Dalina, Framroz Mancherji
Dastur, Karsasji Temulji
Dave, Harihar Bhanushanker
D'Mello, Victor Edmund
D'Monte Ignatius
De Quadros, John Baptist
Desai, Champaklal Manilal
Desai, Dayabhai Ranchodji
Desai, Gulabhai Vasanji
Desai, Khandubhai Bhimbhai
Desai, Veniprasad Himatram
Deshmukh, Damodar Krishna
Despande, Govind Vishvanath
Devadhar, Anant Babaji
Dharadhar, Ganpat Raghoba
Digria, Navroji Rastamji
Dikshit, Ganesh Krishna
Divecha, Dadabai Sorabji
Doctor, Ardesir Dosabhai
Doctor, Dosabhai Kuvarji
Doctor, Kaikhosru Rastamji
Dolton, Joseph Austin
Dubash, Bamanji Ratanji
Ellis, Hilda
Ezekiel, John
Fernandes, Julius Cæsar
Fernandes, Peter Manoel
Fernandes, Salvadore
Ferreira, Joseph Anthony
Fido, Ernest W
Gargo, Baliant Lakshuman
Gazdar, Manchershah Kavasji
Ghamat, Kaikhosru Edalji
Ghandi, Maganlal Chunilal
Ghandi, Ratanji Behramji
Ghodi, Keshavlal Murlidhar
Glider, Isabel C
Gokhale, Govind Vishvanath
Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant
Gomes, Manoel Xavier
Gora Jakhya, Ganpatrao Krishnarao
Gosavi, Vinayak Shripat
Hadda, Dosabhai Nanabhai
Hamilton, John
Hataria, Dinshah Kavasji
Havelivala, Hussanalli Abdulalli
Hayagriva, Gajanan Narayan
Hoble, Mangesh Shantamurtappa
Hoblekar, Krishna Ramchandra
Higgins, Nora
Hildreth, Amy
Hiramanik, Kaikhosru Manchorji
Irvine, Kate
Jail, Manchershah Phiroshah
Jasavla, Dadabhai Dhunjibhai
Jayakar, Narayan Gajanan
Joglekar, Ganesh Daji
Joshi, Damodar Keshav
Joshi, Vasudev Balvant
Kalapesi, Dinshah Manikji
Kale, Vishvanath Krishna
Kaliianpurkar, Laksman Gopaljaya
Kalliianpurkar, Vishvesvar Venkatesh
Kaloksha, Mary
Kamat, Keshav Padmanabh
Kamdin, Sorabji Dorabji
Kanga, Navroji Ratanji
Kapadia, Maganlal Tapidas
Karandikar, Ramchandra Balvant
Karkhanis, Ramchandra Krishna
Karva, Sorabji Kharshedji
Kathavate, Nagesh Abaji
Kelkar, Ganesh Bhikaji
Kelkar, Vasudev Vithal
Kenghe, Martand Jayaram
Keni, Vishnu Atmaram
Kerkar, Vaman Ramchandra
Ketkar, Pandurang Balkrishna
Khaire, Sakharam Sadashiv
Khambata, Jehangier Kharshedji
Khambete, Trimbak Mahadev
Khan, Mancherji Framji
Kharkikar, Sadashiv Balvant
Kharkar, Vaman Trimbak
Kinare, Hari Mahadev
Kohiyar, Kharshedji Ratansha
Kohiyar, Sorabshah Ratanshaha
Koiah, Dadabhai Mancherji
Kolaskar, Manghesh Balkrishna
Koppi, Subrao Nagappa
Korde, Ramchandra Bapurao
Korgavkar, Baban Bapu
Korgavkar, Vinayak Mahadev
Kotak, Narandas Shivji
Kothare, Dhakji Dadaji
Kothare, Gajanan Dvarkanath
Kotwa, Balkrishna Ramchandra
Kotval, Bamanshah Bejanji
Koya, Trikamji Jadavji
Kshirsagar, Damodar Narayan
Kshirsagar, Nilkhant Krishna
Kudalkar, Bhaskar Ramchandra
Ugrasale, Malan Shahurao
Kulkarni, Govind Narayan
Kumta, Bapaya Mhalpai
Kurlavalla, Dhanjibhai Navroji
Lakhani, Hassam Alidina
Lalkaka, Dorabji Kharshedji
Lala, Rahim Abdul
Lam, Bapuji Harjorji
Langrana, Navroji Framji
Langrana, Shapurji Framji
Lawder, Charles William
Limaye, Kashav Narayan
Limaye, Pandurang Narayan
Macdonald, James Haldane
Machhar, Hariram Madhavji
Machve, Ramchandra Gopal
Madan, Atmaram Hari-chandra
Madgavkar, Govind Dinanath
Mahalakshmivala, Jamshedji Dhanjibhoy
Mahale, Krishnarao Narayan
Majumdar, Ratanlal Venilal
Mujamdar, Madhusudanlal Ratanlal
Mall, Lalbhai Gopaldas
Mama, Phiroshah Hormasji
Mankad, Harjivan Rupshankar
Mehta, Kavasji Dinshah
Mehta, Vadilal Khushal
Mehtaji Rastamji Nasarvanji
Motaframna, Jamshedji Palanji
Manshi, Ramkrishna Balkrishna
Naik, Narayan Pragji
Nanavati, Chotalal Dharamchand
Nanavati, Himatlal Jamnadas
Pandia, Manishankar Mulshankar
Parukh, Mungaldas Ghirdhardas
Parikh, Bhogilal Bapulal
Parikh, Bhurabhai Purshottamdas.
Parikh, Chimanlal Nanabhai
Parikh, Nagindas Lallubhai
Parmar, Devji Mulia
Patel Amritlal Tribhovandas
Patel, Bhulabhai Gopaldas
Patel, Chotulal Babarbhai
Patel, Darubhai Ishvarbhai
Patel, Harikrishna Saukhalchand.
Patel, Motilal Shivabhai
Patel, Raoji Bhailal
Patel, Sankalchuad Ravichund
Patak, Daya Kanji
Patak, Lajashankar Mandji
Patharkar, Rangnath Raoji
Raval, Dalabh Jetha
Shah, Bhurabhai Varjavabh
Shah, Purshotamdas Goverdhandas
Shah, Vrijvallab Goverdhandas
Sheth, Tribhowandas Pranvalabdas
Shroff, Chimanlal Nagindas
Shroff, Premabhai Jaichand
Shukla, Jivanlal Mohunlal
Soni, Girdharlal Purshotamdas
Talati, Goculdas Dwarkadas
Trivedi, Ambashankar Revashankar
Trivedi, Keshavlal Girdharbhai
Vaidya, Ramchandra Raghunath
Vakil, Motilal Ujamlial
Vase, Doshankar Dayaram

BELGAUM.

Agashe, Ganesh Krishna
Agashe, Narayen Kirshna
Amtti, Kashinath Shiddhappa Lakshuman
Ankle, Jivappa Chanappa
Arlikatti, Shiddhappa Lakshuman
Avadhani, Vasudew Venkatesh
Badarayani, Ramchundra Ashabatha
Balakar, Anant Subrao
Ram, Gopal Narayen
Bapat, Keshaw Prabhakar
Barve, Govind Vasudev
Bedgeri Guru Bodhrao
Betigiri Keshav Ramchundra
Betigiri Krishnaji Bhojo
Bhudhakamkar, Narayan Mahadev
Bodas, Yashwant Govind
Budhe, Kelanudi Govind
Chapalkar, Rughunath Ramchandra
Chickkarmarlihalli Bhimaji Narsinha
Chipulkatti, Bhimaji Gopal
Chitgupi Ramchundra Shrinivas
Chitnis, Balvant Sitaram
Deshpande, Kashinath Gangadhar
Deshpande, Sudashiv Raghunath
Dhanayat, Ramchundra Purshoutm
Dharvad, Narsing Madhav.
Dharnad, Ramchundro Shenai
Divgy Pandurang Dasappa
Dravid, Balwant Trimback
Duruss, Balaji Druvas
Dushi, Ramchandra Anunt
Gokhale, Janardhun Manadev
Hangal Trimbak Krishna
Haribarkar, Bhimaji Shrinivas
Herlekar, Narayan Gnesha
Havover Bhujang Krishna
Jalihal, Krishnaji Rangrao
Jathar, Vaman Dinkar
Jog, Gopal Hammant
Joshi, Avant Ramacharya
Joshi, Hanmant Govind
Kale, Krishnaji Ramchandra.
Kimitkar, Sitaram Bhikaji
Surandikar, Balkrishna Sakharam.

KURRACHEE

Ahuja, Narayandas Atmaram
Ahuja, Soondardas Hasram
Akhtar, Ali Atamuhamed Lutefali
Baird, James Joseph William
Bhavanani, Chandiram Dolatram
Billa, Hormasji Dinshah
Bhobhija, Sirumal Khushiram
Brahmin, Tikumdas Rajaram
Chainani, Khubchand Jothmul
Chogha, Kodanmal Varandmal
Chogha, Metharam Sujansing
Datani, Abdul Kadir Umarkhan
Dudani, Jessaing Kimatsing
Jendani, Gungaram Mohanlal
Jhurmalani, Mangharam Dayaram
Kesvani, Daryahising Harbakhsh
Khubchandani, Khuneband Rahumal
Khubchandani, Thavardas Rahumal
Lala, Nandiram Gianchund
Limbuvala, Framji Kuverji
Makhijani, Rupchund Metharam
Malani, Virumal Hemumal
Mandvivala, Usufali Alibhai
Mansukial, Gulabrai Murising
Martins, Sebastian Xavier
Pahalanji Bhoising Garudinmal
Tejuani, Mulchund Assumal
Thanvi, Chaturbhuj Wasarma
Vadhvani, Dwarkadas Sadhuram

AHMEDABAD.

Ambagankar, Govind Keshav
Barve Narayan Amrit Bhat Harilal Thina
Bhat, Karsnashankar Chhaganram
Bhat, Manil

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

THE unseasonable rain of yesterday and to-day appears to have been general throughout the districts, and a good deal of anxiety is felt regarding the crops. Cotton, however, is the only thing likely to suffer seriously, and that only where the fall has been heavy. As yet Khandeish is the district from which the worst accounts come, upwards of 3 inches being reported at Bhosawul, diminishing eastwards to only 20 cents. at Amraoti and 2 cents. in the Central Provinces. A fall of 2 to 3 inches will mean black leaf and stain in a large quantity of the cotton ungathered in Khandeish and part of the Berars, and everywhere in that direction a suspension of supplies for a week or ten days. In the Broach and Dhollera districts the crop is not sufficiently advanced for any damage of importance, except from a heavy rainfall which would knock of the flowers and bolls. Here, in Bombay, some injury has been done to stocks of produce exposed, but luckily they are not heavy at the moment.

With the exception of a decline of ½ in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, Reuter's London financial telegram of Saturday reports no change.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Increase	Rs. 8,812
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	,, 2,23,909
ther Deposits	Decrease	,, 8,72,595
Govt. & other authorised Securities	Increase	,, 9,955
Loans	Increase	,, 8,65,197
Bills Discounted	Decrease	,, 11,36,718
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease	,, 6,99,374
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease	,, 99,923

These movements are, so far as they go, indicative of a slightly increased demand for money ; but that in all probability is more owing to preparations for the holidays than anything else, and in any case they are not of sufficient amount to affect the market.

EXCHANGE has remained perfectly unmoved throughout the day, and we have merely to repeat previous rates, very little business having been done. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		Rs. 7 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	Rs. 6 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	Rs. 7¼d.	,,
Credits	,, ,,	Rs. 7 7-16d.	,,
Francs	,, ,,	205	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very weak owing to a decline telegraphed from Calcutta, and for a time Rs. 99½ was quoted as the best buying rate. At the close, however, a firmer feeling was apparent.

SHARES are dull. In Spinning Companies we quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Budneira, Rs. 5 in Empress, Rs. 15 in Framjee Petit, and Rs. 12½ in Maneckjee Petit. Yarns don't improve, whilst Cotton continues to tend upwards. In Press Companies, Mofussils are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 407½.

COTTON has been almost a blank, owing partly to the state of the weather and partly to the discrepancy existing between buyers and sellers' prices. The latter are less willing than ever to contract in view of the possible damage by rain, whilst exporters do not receive enhanced limits from home.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull, with very little doing.

FREIGHTS are firm for early shipment, but, if anything, tending easier for distant loading.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	5

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Brenl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	585
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	4½	265
Colaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	930xd
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,000
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	305
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 14	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	100	400	Rs. 30	407½
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	205
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	630
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	100	2,000	750	Rs. 50	501
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	825

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,330	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18½	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 2	116
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
BudneraMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	230
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5 0	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	160
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1 00	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	790
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,0 0	..	370
Dhuir Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1, 0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	5 0	5 0	Rs. 37½	775
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,0 0	1,000	25	995
Golam Baba S. Co.	5,000	50	5 0	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,033	1,000	1,000	..	350
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,0 0	1,0 0	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0 0	1,0 0	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	1 400	50	500	Rs. 20	515
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	965	1,000	1,0 0	..	815
James Greaves Mills.	1 100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5 0	50	Rs. 40	500
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,0 0	Rs. 40	1,170
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	100	3,075
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 9	220
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,440
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	680
NaigaumCottonClean aing Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	1332
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,0 0	Rs. 45	960
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 2	527½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	235
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	231
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	180
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	820
Ripon	641	1,000	1,0 0	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.,	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,435
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	106
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	20

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	70	Rs. 30	765
Port Canning Co.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 14	327½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	160
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	212
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	102
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	580
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	106
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,825
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	75	985
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	70
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	12
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	324
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	326
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	50	1½	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,425
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 8	93
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,900
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	135	75	...	110

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the week ending 20th December, as compared with the statement of 13th December :—

	Dec. 13. Rs.	Dec. 20. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	28,90,973	28,90,785
do. do. at Branches	13,94,912	11,71,933
Other Deposits	2,50,25,018	2,41,52,423
Post Bills	20,877	20,229
Cash Credits undrawn	6,53,942	6,36,457
	4,24,85,672	4,14,29,937
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	51,93,870	52,03,825
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,28,923	17,31,011
Loans, on Security of do.	24,76,610	33,41,807
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,142	6,050
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,22,81,334	1,11,47,599
Stamps	2,753	2,727
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,66,079		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,55,000	3,11,041	3,11,079
Cash Balances with Correspondents	15,43,839	8,44,458
Cash and Currency Notes	1,89,41,187	1,88,41,384
	4,24,85,672	4,14,29,937

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Atrato, 2,065 tons, Captain J. R. Gordon, will sail to-day for Naples and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Bhownuggur, with a cargo of specie and 135 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 76 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 800 tons, Captain H. Rockwell, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Mozambique (15th Nov.), via Zanzibar, &c., brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Hudson, Lieut. Woods, Major and Mrs. Brough, Lieut. Rockwell, Dr. Fonseca Arragao, Mrs. Hume and three children, Assistant Apothecary A. McMullen, and 235 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain William Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (22nd Nov.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Dunne, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Ferguson, Captain and Mrs. N. Franks and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fraser, Rev. J. Garden, Mrs. J. Grieves, Miss H. A. Hillis, Miss L. E. Hooper, Miss J. A. James, Mr. S. Lightfoot, Mrs. Miller, infant and nurse, Mrs. T. A. Mason and two children, Miss Marriott, Captain and Mrs. McLellan, infant and nurse, Master McLellan, Mr. W. H. Ormerod, Mr. Chas. W. Rock, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Rockey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ruddiall and child, Mr. F. Simson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thompkins and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thoburn and child, and Mr. S. Wood.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Dec. 19
21	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Dec. 20
22	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool, Nov. 22.
	I. M. S. Canning	Creagh	Kurrachee, Dec. 19.

The steamer Atrato, Gordon, to Genoa, &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Scindia, to Trieste and Venice.
,, Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.
,, Iran, to Bhownuggur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
19 Allan ..... Natal.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
19 Khedive (s) ..... London.
21 El Dorado (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macarthur s—55 cases whisky and 5 cases ginger wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Belgravia s—4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macarthur s—7 cases silvered plate glass, Essoofally Mamoojee ; 1,020 bundles sheet iron, Joseph Soares ; 400 bundles steel hoops, Nuthoo Lalljee.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—98 cases brandy, Warden and Co.
Tasmania s—3 boxes medicines, Bhicoa Cullianjee.
Ethiopia s—15 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hydaspes s—4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Altmore s—15 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Venetia s—39 cases blacking and 4 packages medicines, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co ; 51 casks asphalte, Geo. Gahagan and Co ; 85 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 102 cases gin, Manockjee Bhicajee ; 16 packages claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 4 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowa-jee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—3 cases paper, M. A. M. Surufally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Giava s—6 barrels wines, C. J. Fernandes, 22 boxes provisions, Khatow Ludha ; 12 boxes provisions, Allibhoy Sumsoodin.

FROM NEW YORK.

Herot s—5,000 boxes kerosine oil, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 20.

Pemberton, Lieut.-Col., 24th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Warter, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Browne, Major, 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Jacob, Lieut.-Col., Staff, on duty, from Baroda.

DECEMBER 21.

Penrose, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Michell, Captain, Quartermaster-General Dept., on leave, from Allahabad.
Hudson, Lieut., Northamptonshire, to join, from Cape Town.
Woods, Lieut., Northamptonshire, to join, from Cape Town.
Brough, Major, R. A., on duty, from Aden.
Montgomery, Captain, Army Pay Dept., on leave, from Belgaum.

DECEMBER 22.

Merriman, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Satara.
Power, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Simla.
McLellan, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 21.

Michell, Captain, Quartermaster-General Dept., from leave, to Allahabad.

DECEMBER 22.

Brough, Major, R. A., on duty, to Campbelpore.
Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 23.

The annual prize meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association for the season 1884-85 will be held at Coorla and Poona, commencing on January 16th and ending on January 24th. Rules and prospectus will shortly be published.

At a Regimental Committee meeting held at headquarters on the 10th Dec, it was decided to hold a field day in the neighbourhood of Bhandoop on Monday next, the 29th inst. Special arrangements for refreshment will be made by Gr.-mr. Soundy, and the Adjutant will arrange about the trains.

The following scheme of the proposed manœuvres is published for information :—Half the force that turns out on the morning of the 29th will be dropped at Ghat Cooper, the remainder proceeding on to Bhandoop. The force at Bhandoop will take up a defensive position, throwing out an outpost to give warning of the advance of the force from Ghat Cooper. The force from Ghat Cooper is supposed to have marched out at 2 a.m. from Bombay to check the enemy known to be encamped at Bhandoop and meditating an attack on Bombay.

Train arrangements will shortly be published.

There will be no parades during this week on account of the Christmas holidays.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano ..... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... 36 ,, ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 66 ,, ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,

REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,

19, RAMPART ROW,

(Adjoining National Bank,)

Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATCHELOR—December 19, at Lanowlee, Mrs. Hannah Batchelor, aged 43 years, 3 months and 11 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

TOWNSEND—December 19, at 61, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Townsend, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1884.

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday passed a vote of thanks to the Governor for his presence at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Hall by Lord Ripon, and for the cordiality with which he acknowledged in the name of the Corporation the honour which his lordship conferred upon that body and the city. The Corporation, though their thanks were technically confined to the courtesy and goodwill manifested by Sir James Fergusson in one incident which specially affected the Municipality, gave warm expression to their appreciation of the courteous and sympathetic spirit in which His Excellency had co-operated with the citizens of Bombay in giving a hearty reception to Lord Dufferin and to Lord Ripon. And it must be allowed that the Governor of Bombay displayed on both occasions no inconsiderable tact. He personally co-operated in the arrangements which were made to give order and dignity to the proceedings, and much of the large measure of success which has been attained is undoubtedly due to his thoughtfulness and goodwill. It is well known that his own political views are opposed to those of the political party of which Lord Ripon is a prominent leader, but he never throughout the somewhat critical period of the late Viceroyalty allowed his personal political predilections to interfere with the loyalty which is due from the chief of a great Presidency to the head of the Supreme Government. In acting thus he showed the elevation and breadth of view of a statesman, and in his action in associating himself with the popular expression of feeling towards the retiring Governor-General he proved that he was possessed of the higher quality of sympathy. In encouraging an attitude of conciliation on the part of others who did not share the views of those who thoroughly approved Lord Ripon's policy, he performed a real service to the community. He contributed influentially to the assuagement of race bitterness, and promoted the growth of mutual respect and goodwill between Europeans and natives. No one supposes that in doing this Sir James Fergusson abandoned an iota of his own political views. He set an example which was much needed in India, the example of deference to opinions not one's own, and of tolerance of that in which one does not altogether acquiesce. The Corporation, while thanking His Excellency the Governor for his recent co-operation, expressed a warm sense of the cordiality with which all other officials who were in any way concerned, gave evidence of their desire to meet more than half way the wishes of the citizens. The attitude of the European community generally was also the subject of legitimate commendation, for it was felt that while many amongst them must have dissented from the views of their fellow-citizens, none of them in any way interfered to mar the general harmony which prevailed. Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, got a special vote of thanks for the success and efficiency with which the arrangements for the ceremonial of the laying of the stone were carried through, and he will no doubt convey to Mr. Walton, to Mr. Murzban, and the rest of the staff, the approval of their zeal which the Corporation felt, and left to Mr. Ollivant to express. It is pleasant to be able to record the equally hearty recognition by the Governor and all the other officials concerned of the admirable good-humour and the orderly behaviour of the population, who turned out in hundreds of thousands on successive days for a great demonstration the like of which was never seen before in India. The increase of mutual confidence and esteem which has been the direct and immediate result of the contact into which rulers and the ruled have been brought by the events of the last two weeks may be set down as a great gain to both. It may be doubted if such a result could be looked for with entire confidence in any other city of the Empire.

The practical good sense and instinctive moderation which are the endowments of Bombay are to be credited with another matter of congratulation on which we must naturally speak with more reserve, but which it is not necessary that we should pass over altogether in silence. The press of Bombay, and indeed of Western India generally, may claim to have had their part in the success with which an occasion that might have been easily turned to bad or mischievous account, has been made conducive to the establishment of a healthy tone in regard to political differences. The writers in the native press have set an example to their brethren of the other side of India, which it is to be hoped will find many followers. They cannot be accused of even attempting to turn the opportunity to account for the gratification of party rancours ; they knew how to honour Lord Ripon without seeking to wound the legitimate susceptibilities of those who differ from their view of His Excellency's Indian policy. Our European contemporary has not taken the same view that has commended itself to ourselves in regard to the political situation which has resulted from the developments of the last two years. That situation has been modified not so much by the measures introduced by the late administration, as by the unexpected, and in our opinion deplorable, turn given to the public mind by the extraordinary explosion of party passion and race hatred which carried so many off their feet in Calcutta last year. The particular measure which was the cause or pretext of that explosion we never professed to care for. Our Bombay contemporary at the first view welcomed it. We deemed it premature, and saw in it a probable source of trouble. If the opponents of the Government had confined their action to urging the withdrawal or postponement of the Bill, we should probably have given them our support. We have reason to know that if the request had been properly urged, and generally supported, the Government would have acceded to it, and devoted time and attention to other measures of greater importance. But when, instead of protest or remonstrance, the first declaration of opposition took the form of a tumultuous and minatory public meeting, in which the Government and the whole native community were assailed with unmeasured insult, and it was openly threatened that all present would march upon Government House, the whole aspect of the question at issue underwent a change which could not be misunderstood. It became a question of maintaining the moral authority of Government against the dictation of a local faction in the Bengal Presidency, which had for the time being gone mad with passion and presumption. For the Government to give way under such circumstances would have been an abdication in the sight of all India. It would have been impossible to look forward to the ultimate result without a shudder. The Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill became in the eyes of responsible administrators throughout India, as it did in our own, a matter of the most secondary importance. Whether it was passed, or withdrawn or subjected to the ordeal of a compromise, was in itself a trifle. The vital consideration was the maintenance of the political ascendancy of the Government of India, and the recognition of its absolute predominance as the centre of authority in all matters of Indian administration. It was impossible for any one capable of understanding the magnitude of the issue at stake, to have any doubt as to the plain line of duty in such a state of affairs. It was necessary to support the Government, and to give no countenance to the insanity of those who sought to humiliate and debase it in the presence of its two hundred millions of subjects. As for the famous Bill, when circumstances allowed of a compromise, we gave our approval and support to that course, and most of our contemporaries also supported it. We always regarded the fury of the controversy which had been sprung upon the Government about the measure in question, as a demonstration of the political incapacity of those who took upon themselves to lead the opposition. The whole Bill might have been got rid of, and nobody would have been a bit the wiser or the worse, if the difficulties and the inopportuneness of the measure had been represented to the Government of India in the ordinary way, and without the absurd heroics which converted the Bill into a battle cry.

We do not complain if certain of our contemporaries took a different view of the matter really at issue from that which commended itself to our judgment. But it is evident, that even now when Lord Ripon's administration has come to a close, the incident of the famous Bill is allowed to colour most of the criticism to which the late Government is subjected. If it were not for this afterglow, our local contemporary would not perhaps have been led to take exception to the speech in which Mr. Wordsworth proposed that the University should confer its first honorary degree on Lord Ripon, and to that in which Mr. West introduced his lordship to the Convocation. To the respectable platitude that the introduction of political and sectarian strife into the University would be the deathknell of its usefulness, we do not demur. But it is not true that Mr. Wordsworth or Mr. West did anything of the kind. The English Universities have often conferred degrees for public services called political. For what other reason did Mr. Disraeli receive his D.C.L. in 1852 ? The proposal to confer the degree on Lord Ripon was vindicated in Mr. Wordsworth's speech chiefly on the ground of his services, direct and indirect, to education, and the loyalty to the British Crown which his generous and conciliatory policy had called forth. These are facts which do not properly admit of controversy, and might be admitted by those who dissented from particular acts of his administration. How is it possible to object to Mr. Wordsworth's reference to those facts unless on the assumption that any reference to Lord Ripon's public service in India was calculated to bring political strife into the University. There is nothing new or unusual in referring in a University to political occurrences ; everything depends upon the spirit in which they are mentioned. At the time of the Mahomedan riots Sir Philip Wodehouse made them the leading subject of his discourse. It may be considered advisable not to call up a public servant for an honorary degree as long as his acts are still in controversy, but no such rule is recognised in the European universities. If a public man be called, the university has itself settled the point. The representative who presents him and states his claims, as Mr. Justice West stated those of Lord Ripon, cannot properly omit all reference to the very services that constitute his chief distinction. In the case of Lord Ripon the proposal to confer the degree was passed without a dissentient voice, and on the ground set forth by Mr. Wordsworth. No other was assigned by any of the fellows. If Mr. West in interpreting the feeling of the University had omitted all reference to the grounds upon which the honour was conferred upon the recipient, he would have incurred censure. All that could be properly expected was that what he had to say as the mouthpiece of the University, should be said as inoffensively as possible. That duty Mr. West certainly fulfilled. There was not a word that could offend anyone in the whole of his very able and comprehensive address. If a university chooses a statesman for honour, it would show moral cowardice to omit all reference to the acts that have rendered him distinguished. Politics cannot be wholly excluded in the case of a politician on such an occasion, but they may be treated from the least controversial point of view. Mr. West throughout dealt with Lord Ripon's acts from the historical standpoint ; he did not speak as a partisan. The objection that has been urged against Mr. Wordsworth's speech and that of Mr. West, could only have been used by a writer to whom any reference to Lord Ripon is still a cause of nervous suffering.

THE discovery of an infernal machine at the Windsor railway station is certain to cause more alarm than even the most audacious of all previous dynamite plots. There is, in truth, not much of novelty in a method which was tried early in the year at three of the chief railway stations in London, and which was revealed at one of them in much the same manner as that at Windsor on Sunday. The consequences were less serious than at Victoria station last winter, where considerable damage was done to the building. In a case of this kind, however, people are, not unnaturally, more concerned with what might have happened than with what actually did happen, and their first thoughts will turn to what the consequences might have been had the fuse of the infernal machine exploded it at the time when some member of the Royal family was passing through the station. But the calculations necessary to bring about such a consummation as that are evidently too delicate for the bungling fraternity who give themselves to this work, and one more blunder has to be set down to their account. It is a serious thing, nevertheless, to reflect that immunity from death or maiming should be dependent upon the fact that the men engaged in plots of this sort have only half learnt their trade. And the matter looks scarcely less serious even upon the favourable assumption that the plotters did not mean to kill anyone—did not, above all, mean to do harm to any of the illustrious passengers who might be on their way through the station to or from Windsor Castle. Obviously they were careless who might suffer, or to what extent, from their criminal recklessness, and it is of little consequence that possibly they had no design upon the life of anyone in particular. They probably meant to cause infinite alarm, and in this they have succeeded. It is not likely that they had any more terrible object than that in view ; but the means chosen for accomplishing it were about as audacious as any that they had hitherto devised. They have carried their plottings as nearly as they could to the door of the Sovereign, spreading terror where they cannot do actual mischief, and reminding the authorities once more that they are a power that must be reckoned with. Let us hope that it will be found possible to reckon with them in the right way.

AN abundant justification for the distrust with which the news that the Cape Ministry had made an arrangement of the difficulty with the Transvaal Government was received is supplied in the telegram from Cape Town to-day. Whether or not it be true that President Kruger is powerless to prevent Boer raiders from crossing the frontier, we can now see how utterly worthless was the compact which was patched up the other day, and how unwise was the order that Sir Charles Warren's operations should be suspended in order that one more opportunity should be given for a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute. Events have turned out just as everybody expected. A premium on marauding was given, when by this strange bargain those who had filched farms in Bechuanaland were bought off by having farms of equal value allotted to them in Goschen. Land-grabbing has been so well rewarded by this arrangement that others have taken to it, and yet others will take to it until

TELEGRAMS.

LORD DUFFERIN IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Viceroy to-day received deputations from the British Indian Association and the Calcutta Trades Association.

The address of the British Indian Association was read by the president, Maharajah Norendro Krishna. After expressions of welcome to the Viceroy and a brief allusion to his distinguished diplomatic career, the adress said the Association firmly believed he would be pleased, by allowing unfettered growth to social structures, to help most effectually and beneficially the cause of true progress, and avoid all disturbance and friction from frequent legislative interference. The address expressed a hope that His Excellency maintain the policy of religious neutrality, and help to remove the deep consternation and grave anxiety which widely prevail amongst those classes whose interests are connected with land by reason of the introduction into the Indian Legislature of a Land Bill which threatens to revolutionise the relations that subsist between them and their tenantry.

In replying the Viceroy, after thanking the deputation for their kind expressions of welcome, and saying that he hoped before long to know them personally, said that he was disposed to agree with them that, so far as he was yet able to judge of the situation, it would be wise for the Government to give free and fair scope to the unfettered growth of such social structures in the progress of science and education as the natural instructors of the people might develope, and he should certainly be indisposed to occasion friction and disturbance between the various parts of the body politic by unnecessary or uncalled-for legislation. They might also rest assured that he should be prepared to maintain the policy of neutrality and impartiality between the various classes of subjects professing different religions. In regard to the subject of land legislation, His Excellency did not think it convenient to take this opportunity of entering into it. All he could say at present was that he was well aware that for many years the necessity of some such legislation had been recognised by persons of the highest authority, and acknowledged by the Imperial Government. A Bill in that direction was now in course of consideration, the provisions of which it would be his duty to study; and in doing so he should not fail to apply his most conscientious attention to all that had been said by the various classes who are likely to be affected by the measure. In conclusion His Excellency said he should always receive with favour any representations that might be addressed to him by such associations as theirs.

The address of the Trades Association was read by the Master, Mr. Wallis, and said:—"If we may respectfully express a desire, it would be that the interests of this country in finance, trade, and industries—when brought into conflict, as they have been in some cases in the past, with similar interests appertaining to the mother-country, which latter may reasonably be held from an economic point of view to be foreign to those of India—may have the first place in your lordship's consideration, so that the unceasing energy and enterprise daily displayed in the development of the commerce and trade of this great country may be afforded such scope for success as will result in essential benefit to the many peoples of India."

The Viceroy in his reply said he was well aware of the claims the Associa tion possesses to the consideration and respect both of the Government and their fellow-citizens. He fully recognised the justice of the observation that his first and chiefest of duties was to prosecute by every means in his power the peaceful pursuits of commerce and trade, and that the opening out of railway communications where required, and the encouragement of the healthy growthy of local industries, were effectual means to this desirable end. India was a poor country, and it should be the object to make it and its inhabitants rich. Though the wealth of India must always in a great degree depend upon the bounty of Providence, the example of other nations showed how readily industrial enterprise might be made to supplement and develop a country's natural resources. That peace might long continue should be their constant prayer, and in order that it might endure it would be necessary to take such precautions as may be required to place it beyond the power of anyone to infringe it. His Excellency rejoiced at the allusion in the address to those feelings of amity towards each other by which all classes in this country should be bound together. Nothing could be more unfortunate, more injurious to the reputation and honour of British rule than that discord or division should exist between those whose interests and very existence were inextricably bound together. He had not failed to take note of the reference to Indian trade and industries when conflicting with home interests. It was an axiom never to give a pledge in respect to an hypothesis. Therefore he was content with expressing a hope that as the development of India's trade, wealth, prosperity, and enterprise could bring nothing but advantage to the Empire at large, so everything which conduced to the expansion of the Imperial power and might of England might be found to react with equally auspicious results upon the political and material fortunes of Her Majesty's subjects.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

The Royal party and staff, accompanied by Sir Charles Atchison and other officials, with an escort, went through the city to-day. The Duke and Duchess were mounted on a richly caparisoned elephant.

They visited the several places of interest, including the mosque of Wazir Khan, the Golden Temple, and the Lahore Fort. At the latter place the Royal party dismounted from their elephant, and proceeded on foot throughout the fort. When visiting the tomb of Runjit Sing, garlands of flowers were put round the necks of the Duke and Duchess and Sir Charles, and at various points of the journey flowers were showered by the people on the Royal procession. The whole city turned out at different points of the route, and gave the Duke and Duchess an enthusiastic greeting. Along the whole route bunting and banners were displayed, with mottoes and inscriptions testifying to the loyalty of the people.

On coming out of the city the party visited the Museum and School of Art, where the Duke and Duchess, among other objects of interest inspected the works of art Mr. Kipling has executed for them to take to England.

MANDALAY RUMOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

Rumours from Mandalay say that Bhamo has been sacked and burnt by the Kachins.

A Chinese caravan of 1,500 mules has arrived near Bhamo, showing that one trade route is open, notwithstanding the troubles in the Shan States.

A large exodus of men for Lower Burma is still going on.

Harvest operations continue.

Less anxiety is now felt in Mandalay regarding the Meingoon Prince's movements, but a disclosure of Lord Dufferin's policy is looked for with some interest.

POONA ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

The execution of the three men implicated in the murder of a police patel in the village of Shivray, which was to have taken place this morning, has been postponed, as the final orders for the carrying out of the sentence have not yet been received from the Government by the jail authorities.

Heavy rain has been falling here since early this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISCOVERY OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A fire took place at the Parcels Office at Windsor yesterday. On examining the burned *débris* after the fire, an infernal machine was discovered whose fuse had evidently failed to explode the machine, and had only ignited the box in which it was contained, thus setting fire to the surroundings.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF THE BOERS.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 21.

Bodies of armed Boers are starting for the border. President Kruger being powerless to prevent them,

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

TEHERAN, Dec. 20.

Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway, with their respective parties, are now encamped at Bala Murghab, where they will winter.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, Dec. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Dec. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar coast, left here yesterday evening.

Dec. 21.

The Anchor Line s. s. Asia left here for Bombay to-day.

ADEN, Dec. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar coast, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 22.

Mail steamer Khedive from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

I. G. steamer Tenaserim left for Rangoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ " "	90 1-16
3 " Consols for account	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108⅝
Bar Silver	49 9-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, December 21.

10 p.m.	74·5

MONDAY, December 22.

6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	82·0
4 p.m.	80·5

The Municipal Corporation did a graceful act yesterday in tendering a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency Sir James Fergusson for his presence on the occasion of the laying the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Hall, and for his kindness and courtesy in cordially acknowledging, on behalf of the Corporation, the honour done to them by the Marquis of Ripon in presiding at the ceremonial. Thanks were at the same time tendered to Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, for his great and successful exertions in carrying out, with admirable taste, effect, and completeness, the arrangements for giving effect to the wishes of the Corporation in the matter of making the ceremonial as imposing as was possible under the circumstances. The services of Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, who ably co-operated with the Municipal Commissioner, were also cordially acknowledged. Mr. Geary's motion for sanctioning Rs. 4,53,329 for a complete reconstruction of the drainage system of the Fort was passed by a large majority.

At the Town Council meeting yesterday, a report by the Acting Health Officer regarding the nuisance caused by the effluvia arising from the exposure of offensive rags used in the paper mill belonging to Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Girgaum, was further considered. The Health Officer reported that the risk of sorting and storing the rags was very great, and that it was difficult to conceive of any more probable means of conveying infection of cholera and other diseases. After some discussion, it was resolved by a majority of votes that the Town Council considered that the question was one which might well be left to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday evening, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam presiding. The chairman in moving the annual report, which appeared in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, reviewed at some length the work done by the Chamber during the past year, specially referring to the questions of railway extension and the development of the wheat trade. The chairman's resolution also thanked the retiring committee for their attention to the interests of the Chamber during their year of office. The Hon. W. M. Macaulay, in seconding the motion, urged that, with the views of enabling the Port Trust to push on the work of the dock extension, the Government of India should permit the local Government to guarantee any loan that was raised for the purpose. Mr. Macaulay also complimented the Chamber on their securing the services of their able chairman for another year. The motion having been put to the vote was carried unanimously. Both speakers alluded to the loss sustained by the Chamber in the death of Mr. John Gordon, and the meeting ratified the suggestion of the committee that Rs. 5,000 should be presented to his widow, subject to certain deductions mentioned in the report.

A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday morning to announce the departure of the Regent of Kolhapore to Poona.

A correspondent, writing from Gwadur under date the 8th instant, says:—"The latest news I can give you from the interior of Mekran is to the effect that the Rundh tribe, which bears no allegiance to any ruler, has passed a resolution that none of the tribes of Jadgal Behanee or Lattig, or even their merchants who carry on trade through the interior, will in future be permitted to pass through their villages from Dust to Surbaz. This decision is due to the late conflict at Piskan. These tribes resent the action of the Rundhs, and their warlike attitude betokens mischief. If the Rundhs do not withdraw the prohibition, hostilities will be inevitable. The two men killed in the last affray are said to be relatives of Noor Mahomed, who gave much trouble to Sultan Seyed Toorkee and the Government at Gwadur."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left for Poona yesterday at 1-30 p.m. from the Boree-bunder railway station. His Excellency was pleased to dispense with the attendance of heads of departments and a guard of honour. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure of His Excellency.

Heavy rain fell in Bombay throughout a greater part of yesterday.

We hear from Egutpura that rain fell on the 20th instant between 6-30 and 7 p.m., accompanied by thunder and lightning. On the 21st the sky was cloudy.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to accept the dedication of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's History of the Parsees.

A telegram has been received at Calcutta to the effect that Mr. Hastie's appeal to the Privy Council has been unsuccessful. It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of the Pigot-Hastie scandal.

The fares on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway have been reduced for the Christmas holidays. This is an example which might be followed with advantage on other railways.

We understand that just before his departure Lord Ripon wrote a letter in which he deals with the subjects of infant marriage and widow remarriage.

We hear that Lord Ripon has contributed the sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Dataaya Bharata Kavyalaya in aid of the English translation of the Mahabharata, which is being published by Babu Pratup Chandra Ray. His Excellency has also expressed his cordial sympathy with the object of the undertaking.

Mr. Northam, the editor of the *Himalaya Chronicle*, has issued a very useful guide to Mussoorie. The little work is dedicated to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. At the author's hands the salubrious climate and magnificent scenery of the Northern Hills have received full justice. The practical value of the work as a guide also appears, so far as can be judged, to be very great. A slight drawback to the utility of the book is the use made in it of the Hunterian system of spelling throughout its pages. The title-page in itself is a little puzzling, and it requires some effort to make out what places are referred to. We give the title in full, as it gives an accurate idea of the scope of the work:—"The Guide to Mussuri, Landaur, Dehra Dun, and the hills of North Dehra; including routes to the snows and other places of note: with chapters on Garhwal (Tehri), Hardwar, Rurki, and Chakrata; together with an account of excursions into Sirmur."

The thirty-fourth of the series of "Letters to Eminent Indians" which have appeared from time to time in the *Indian Daily News* over the *nom-de-plume* of Sadyk Dost is addressed to His Excellency the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. The letter deals in a kindly and appreciative spirit with His Excellency's past career in India, and concludes as follows:—

"You are now approaching the end of the fourth year of your successful administration of the Bombay Army. The native portion of that army is far better disciplined, better clothed, and better cared for than it has ever been in the past; you have, too, established its claim to take a share in whatever active service there may be going. Your untiring energy and intelligent endeavours have been rewarded, but without any sacrifice of your popularity. You have used to good purpose the steel hand in the velvet glove, and your candid and genial method of treating men and matters has brought you success, but without making you an enemy. In you the Bombay Presidency will lose an honest man and one of the ablest soldiers it has yet known—yet not altogether will it lose you, I trust; for, if your life be spared, as I sincerely hope it may be for many years to come, there are higher honours in store for you, in the exercise of which the Army of Bombay, as an integral part of the Army of India, will still share your watchful care and goodwill. General, though you will be much missed in Bombay, you will be very heartily welcomed at Calcutta, for you have grasped that highest conception of the duty of an English general—the bringing into noblest use the highest qualities of the manhood given into your hand for the maintenance of the character of Englishmen at their best, and for the honour and safety, the security and glory of your native land."

During the year ended on the 31st March last 1,085 vessels, of a total tonnage of 1,977,869 tons, arrived in the port of Calcutta, and 1,073 vessels, of 1,959,826 tons gross tonnage, left the port. Though the year was one in which there was a general complaint of dulness of trade, it did not compare very unfavourably, in respect to the number of ships entering and leaving the port, with the exceptionally busy year of 1882-83. The number of vessels which came up the Hooghly last year was 134 less than in the previous year, but the gross tonnage only showed a falling-off of 24,000 tons. This of course is to be attributed to the progress in the average size of vessels visiting the port, which had risen, in the case of steamers, from 1,300 tons in 1870-71 to 2,300 tons in 1883-84, and in the case of sailing ships from 1,000 to 1,200 tons during the same period.

For some time past there has been a very general and apparently well-founded complaint that the pilotage charges on the Hooghly are excessive and yield a large surplus which goes to the credit of the general revenues. The matter has not yet been fully cleared up, owing to the form of the accounts; but the Accountant-General has been ordered to prepare a statement of the accounts for the current year which will show the financial position accurately. It is admitted in a Government Resolution on the subject that, as far as can be at present judged, there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the representations made to the effect that the income is in excess of the expenditure." The pilotage receipts during last year amounted to Rs. 8,34,507.

The first report on the condition of the wheat crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is as follows:—

"Estimated area under pure wheat in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 5,523,000 acres; normal area under pure wheat 4,955,000 acres; last year's area under pure wheat 5,188,000 acres. Thus there is an estimated increase of 568,000 acres over normal area, and an estimated increase of 337,000 acres over last year's area, up to 30th November. Sowings finished in all districts except in low lands, which are under rains; latter rains left too wet for ploughing; seed has germinated well everywhere, and prospects of the crop generally very promising. If Christmas rains favourable, a bumper crop may be expected over most of the united Provinces, and the gross outturn will be considerably in excess of last year."

During the last five years the revenue derived by the Government of India from forests has risen from 68 to 104 lakhs of rupees. In the three Presidencies the receipts have increased as follows:—In Bengal from about 49 lakhs in 1879-80 to considerably over 73 lakhs in 1883-84; in Madras from Rs. 3,65,000 to Rs. 9,58,000; and in Bombay from about 13 lakhs to more than 25 lakhs. To express the results in pounds sterling it may be said that the receipts amount roughly to one million per year, and the net surplus, after meeting the cost of establishments, working, protection, and improvement, to £400,000.

When the P. and O. Company's steamer Nepaul was coming through the Suez Canal on her last trip to India, Mr. Brookes, the chief officer, distinguished himself by rescuing from drowning one of the men belonging to the Transport Corps, who had fallen into the water while skylarking. Mr. Brookes has a record for rescuing men from drowning which should entitle him to the gold medal of the Royal Humane Society.

A discussion has been going on in some of the up-country papers regarding the pay of Uncovenanted Officers in the Punjab, as compared with other Provinces. A complaint was made that they were worse off, whereas it appears their position is really better than in some other districts. Before the reorganisation the average pay of the Uncovenanted Commission in the Punjab, even omitting the Judge of the Chief Court, was Rs. 473 per mensem; in Bombay the average was Rs. 460; in Bengal, Rs. 437; in Madras, Rs. 423; and in the North-West Provinces, Rs. 392. It was thus higher in the Punjab than anywhere else in India; the excess, in comparison with the pay of Uncovenanted Officers in the adjoining Province, being as much as 20 per cent. Under the new scale, the same service in the Punjab is still 8 per cent. better than in the North-Western Provinces; the pay is almost exactly the same as in Madras, a little lower than in Bengal, and a good deal lower than in Bombay. Bombay, however, is exceptional in not having a Rs. 250 grade for Deputy Collectors. The Punjab is the only Province in India that has a Rs. 1,000 grade in the Uncovenanted Service; the highest elsewhere is Rs. 800.

The Indian settlers in Natal are aggrieved. In a petition which they recently sent to Lord Ripon they complain that they are "treated like Kafirs, who are barbarians, and are only now being brought within the pale of civilization," and they ask the Government of India to intercede with the Colonial Government to allow them to remain out of doors after 9 p.m. without a pass, "as they are respectable British Indian subjects, paying taxes to the Colonial Government." They also ask to be relieved from arrest by Kafir constables, and that the Viceroy will procure for them permission "to open their stores, with the exception of spirit shops," on Sunday. Next, they require an Indian interpreter in the Supreme Court at Pietermaritzburg, and also pray that the Government of India will ask the Government of Natal to send for a legal practitioner from India familiar with their languages and customs, or permit an Indian resident in the colony to be come an advocate in the Colonial courts. Another request is couched in the following words:—

Your memorialists pray your Excellency to advise the Natal Government to appoint Indian members or jurors when any measure, case, proceeding, law, tax, etc., is to be dealt with concerning any Indian or the Indian population, as the European colonists of Natal may not thoroughly understand the position, manners, system, and customs of Indians.

The *Madras Mail* learns that the Oriental Bank premises at Yokohama have been destroyed by fire. The loss was covered by insurance.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have in the press a *Dictionary of Islam* by the Rev. T. P. Hughes, of the Church Missionary Society, Peshawur. It will contain a cyclopædia of the doctrines, rites, ceremonies, and customs, together with the technical and theological terms, of the Mahomedan religion, and will be illustrated.

A gentleman and his sister have been discovered by the police in their house at Treherbert in the last stage of starvation, through sheer lack, apparently, of sufficient business capacity to get some crossed cheques for £102 cashed. These were discovered in the house, together with securities for over £500, and yet the old couple believed themselves penniless.

A Calcutta paper mentions an amusing incident in connection with the 17th Lancers which occurred many years ago. Their wine merchants in Rheims were unable to suit the taste of the mess. After ineffectually sending them samples of the very finest *cuvées* which the champagne country possessed, one of the younger partners suggested that they should send samples of the less costly ones. The samples were sent, and the mess at once selected a third-class *cuvée*, the French price of which was 28s. per dozen, or with duty 42s., and ordered the whole *cuvée* to be reserved for it, as it was, and charged for at 72s., and there was great difficulty in meeting their taste afterwards.

The evils of attempting to leap blindfolded into matrimony are sadly illustrated in the brideless condition of a middle-aged bridegroom in Bristol. He was a comfortable tradesman, with a weakness for religious tracts; and she was a good-looking young person at Tunbridge. They had corresponded, exchanged photographs, and agreed to marry, without having even seen each other. When they met at last the young lady did not seem too pleasantly surprised, and at the most critical point of the marriage service she blurted out, "Most decidedly no," instead of murmuring a blushful "Yes." In this pathetic narrative it will be observed that the parties had exchanged photographs without giving the lady any real idea of her lover's appearance.

The construction of a line joining Siam and British Burma has long been advocated by persons acquainted with the countries. The railway is pronounced by these authorities not only to possess every prospect of immediate commercial success, but to contain the promise of a magnificent future. Thus the Reverend Mr. McGilvary, an American missionary, who has long resided in Zimme, writes of it: "Considering its prospective influence on the civilization and development of the whole of South-Eastern Asia, and its probable, if not certain, extension into China, I verily believe it may be classed with the Suez Canal and the Great American Pacific Railway as one of the grand works of the century." The Siamese Government is known to regard the scheme with the strongest favour, and all that is wanted to carry the project into execution is the support the Government of India.

The following cases in relation to overpressure are cited in an article on the subject in the *Sanitary Record*:—A boy met with a severe accident to his head, and though clever at his lessons before, became afterwards quite stupid. Father sent the boy, who could not study, to school only half-days and let him hawk newspapers the other half. Is told he will be summoned. He takes the boy to the doctor under whose care he had been after the accident. Doctor says nothing could be better for the boy under the circumstances than walking about, and gives certificate that the boy must only attend school half-days. Magistrate asks why the boy is not attending school full time. Father: "I have a doctor's certificate." Attendance Officer: "This man, your worship, is very contumacious, and defies us!" Magistrate: "This must be put a stop to: you are fined 2s. 6d., and your boy is to go to school full time." This case, owing to the kindness of Mr. Stanley Leighton, was brought to the attention of the Education Department in the House of Commons. Another case. Child ill from St. Vitus's Dance. Father sends doctor's certificate, stating that the child must not attend school. Officer presses for a conviction. Magistrate: "What reason can you give for pressing for a fine in the face of this certificate?" Officer: "I consider the child to be well." Magistrate: "You do not understand: what medical evidence have you that the child is fit to go to school?" Officer: "I do not consider any medical evidence needed: I consider the child to be well." Fortunately this case was dismissed.

MILITARY NEWS.

The detachment 7th Bengal Cavalry on the march from Allahabad to Calcutta made a détour by crossing the Hooghly at Pultah Ghaut, and proceeded thence *vid* Barrackpore, owing to sickness on the original line of route.

Colonel A. Le Mesurier and Major T. G. Crawley, 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment, have been granted leave to Calcutta in advance of the arrival of the battalion at that station.

Colonel C. W. Wilson, commanding Royal Artillery, Lahore Division, is retiring from the service.

The 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers arrived at Bareilly on the 9th December, where the corps will be quartered.

The 14th Sikhs marched from Agra on the 19th inst., *en route* for Jhelum, and expect to arrive at Delhi on the 31st December and Umballa about the 13th January.

The Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain B. P. Creagh, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 19th instant at 10-56 a.m. with the 1st Madras Pioneers and details, consisting of 3 European officers, 5 native officers, 158 rank and file, 9 women, 11 children, 84 followers, and 2 horses of the 1st Madras Pioneers; 5 European officers, 3 warrant officers, 2 women, and 2 children. The following are the names of officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, and Lieutenant Smith, of Worcestershire Regiment; Lieutenant Ezekiel, of the Commissariat Department; Captain Cottler, of the Royal Engineers; Captain Fenton, of the Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, Lieutenant Ramsay, and Surgeon Hoey, of the 1st Madras Pioneers.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Calcutta, Dec. 21.—With the exception of some stations on the Malabar side and at Simla, the barometer has fallen throughout the whole of India. The change has been greatest in Bengal and least in the Carnatic, so that the barometric gradient between the north and south of the Bay has decreased, but otherwise there has been little change in distribution, readings ranging from 30·20 inches in the Punjab to 30·0 inches on the west coast. The winds in the Carnatic have decreased in force. The temperature has risen generally over Northern India, and fallen in the south. The weather is fine, except in Madras, Mangalore, Mercara, and Belgaum. Elsewhere the amount of cloud is slight. Showers still fall on the Coromandel coast. Rain previously:—Trichinopoly, 2 inches; Wellington and Cuddapah, 1 inch.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 17.

The Resident has telegraphed to the Commissioner to say that, if possible, he will spend the Christmas vacation at Amraoti. The Commissioner has therefore returned from his tour of inspection, and will doubtless remain at head-quarters till the arrival and departure of the Resident. The Sanitary Commissioner is also likely to come in very soon, as the question of accommodation for his office will be settled by Mr. Cordery during his stay here. Colonel Bell, the Judicial Commissioner, has gone on ten days' leave to Ajmere, leaving Major Bullock in charge of the current duties of his office.

December is a festive month. Everywhere there is mirth and amusement. In Ellichpur the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent enlivened the station with a theatrical performance. Colonel Fane Sewell, commanding the garrison, is a well-known amateur, and possesses great histrionic powers. He excels in comedy. Thanks to his able management, the performance was a great success. The members of A Company, Berar Volunteer Rifles, have organized a Dance Club here. They intend holding quadrille parties every month. Their first dance came off on the 15th current with *éclat*. The Deputy Commissioner very kindly allowed them the use of his Court-room, which was brilliantly lighted up for the occasion. In a conspicuous place in the room was placed a box, very neatly got up, showing the programme for the evening. It was surmounted by a pretty scroll bearing the inscription—"Berar Volunteer Rifles, A Company." There was a pretty large gathering. The officers of the Company were invited, but, with the exception of Lieutenant Law, none of them was present. The Volunteer Band was in attendance, and to its strains the company danced till the small hours of the morning. It was a very picturesque sight, the scarlet uniforms of the men forming a striking contrast to the gay dresses of the ladies. Great credit is due to Mr. Charles Godfrey treasurer and manager of the Dance Club, for the, arrangements made, which were all that could be desired, and the success of the dance is mainly due to his exertions.

Of late we have been so surfeited with accounts of murder that we are heartily tired of hearing them. It is strange that murders should have become so rife all of a sudden. The Province enjoyed comparative peace and quietness this long while, but now murders and dacoities are following each other in such rapid succession as almost to bewilder one. The murder at Assigaon deserves mention as displaying the cowardice and timidity of villagers in cases of danger. A Pardesi, one morning, in a fit of jealousy murdered a Musulman and severely wounded his wife and child with a hatchet. Issuing from his house, hatchet in hand, he ran about the village, seeking for another victim. The villagers, panic-stricken, betook themselves and their families to their houses, and secured their doors fast. A constable on beat, hearing of the tragedy, came to the spot, in company with a jaglia (village watchman), and called on the murderer to surrender. As soon as the latter saw the policeman, he made a rush at him, which so scared the poor jaglia that he left his comrade of the "blue-coat" in the lurch, and decamped with his musket. The policeman, being thus rendered defenceless, ran after the jaglia to get his gun. It was a very exciting chase, and by the time the policeman came up to the affrighted jaglia and wrenched the gun from him, the Pardesi was close upon him. He stepped back and, levelling his musket, fired and hit the murderer in the chest, who in his turn felled the constable with a blow of his hatchet. Hereupon a scuffle ensued, but the constable eventually overpowered his opponent and pinned him to the ground till assistance came. Unfortunately for the ends of justice, the Pardesi died of his wound a few hours after, and his wife and child were taken to the Civil Hospital at Ellichpur, where they still lie in a precarious condition. The constable, I am glad to say, is almost convalescent, and it is hoped his pluck and presence of mind will receive some recognition.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Corporation held yesterday, Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta presided; and there were also present:—Lieut.-Col. Merewether; Surgeon-Major H. J. Blanc; Drs. Thomas Blaney; and Roland Blaney; J. R. Duxbury; Grattan Geary; D. Goatling; J. Macfarlane; J. Thorburn; J. C. Aguiar; Bhaishankar Nanabhai; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval; Cowasjee Hurmusjee; Dadabhoy Navrojee; Dosabhoy Framjee; Fazulbhoy Visram; Gokuldass Jugmohundas; Jamshedjee Palonjee Kapadia; Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; J. B. Murzban; Karsandas Valabdas; Mirza Husan Khan; Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya; Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee; Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy; Nowrozjee Furdoonjee; Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani; Shivjee Dhuramsjee; Tribhowandas Manguldas Nuthoobhoy; Tribhowandas Varjeewandas.

THE FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONIES.

The chairman laid before the meeting the record of the proceedings connected with the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Hall by the Marquis of Ripon. In doing so, Mr. Mehta said that Sir James Fergusson had, at his request, been good enough to thank, Lord Ripon for having consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Hall. Having ascertained the wishes of many members of the Corporation, Mr. Mehta requested His Excellency to thank Lord Ripon; and Sir James was good enough to accede to his request.

Mr. Geary then begged to move a vote of thanks to Sir James Fergusson for complying with the with the desire of the Corporation that he should reply to the speech of Lord Ripon on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Hall. Their best thanks were due to His Excellency for the special act he performed in their name and at their request. And it was the unanimous desire of the Corporation to thank His Excellency for the manner in which he met the wishes of the citizens and of the Municipality in regard to the reception of Lord Ripon and also in regard to the reception accorded to Lord Dufferin. His Excellency had associated himself with grace and good-will with the wishes of the citizens of Bombay on those important occasions. It was, therefore, due to him that they should acknowledge the dignity and the courtesy displayed by His Excellency throughout in giving *eclat* to memorable events connected with the history of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) His Excellency had met them more than half way in their desire to greet the illustrious guest, (Applause.) His Excellency had heartily co-operated with the citizens and equal acknowledgment was due to the officials generally, and by Sir Frank Souter especially—(applause)—as head of the police. With these remarks, Mr. Geary proposed "that the best thanks of the Corporation be tendered to His Excellency the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, for his presence on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Municipal Offices and Hall, and for his kindness and courtesy in so cordially acknowledging, at the request and on behalf of the Corporation, the honour done to them by the Marquis of Ripon in officiating at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Municipal Offices and Hall."

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee in seconding the proposition, said that there was one very gratifying feature in connection with the occasion; and it was that their European friends had very cordially sympathised with the whole movement. Whatever differences of opinion might exist in other matters, their European friends, from His Excellency the Governor downwards, had shown towards them their best sympathy, and they were all, therefore, exceedingly obliged to them. (Applause.) In thanking His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Dadabhoy thought that in him they thanked the representative of the English community. (Applause.)

Mr. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia remarked that the ovation given to Lord Ripon by the inhabitants of Bombay had added more lustre to their city. Lord Ripon had ably vindicated his policy in his brilliant speeches delivered in the Town Hall, the University, and at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Municipal Hall. Mr. Kapadia was then proceeding to expatiate on the benign policy of Lord Ripon.

Dr. Blanc rose to a point of order, and asked if the question before them had anything to do with the policy of Lord Ripon.

The chairman thought that Mr. Kapadia should confine himself to the formal business before the meeting, and that he would receive Dr. Blanc's remarks in the spirit in which they were made.

Mr. Kapadia, in continuation of his remarks, said that, in honouring Lord Ripon, they had not only honoured themselves, but that they had honoured their Queen, and the British nation to whom Lord Ripon had the honour to belong. (Laughter and applause.)

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

The chairman said that, in connection with this subject, they had another duty to perform. It would be remembered that a proposition for the purpose of requesting Lord Ripon to preside at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was passed by them so late as the 19th inst, and it was within the short time that elapsed between that date and the day of the ceremonial that all the arrangements were made for the purpose of carrying out that proposal. He doubted not that they would all agree with him that all the arrangements were carried out with admirable taste, effect, and completeness. He had heard from all sides but one general chorus of approval as to the excellence of these arrangements. Honour must be done to whom honour was due, and he had no hesitation in saying that the whole credit of carrying out the arrangements belonged entirely to their Municipal Commissioner. (Applause.) He had exerted himself to carry out what he knew to be the earnest wishes of the Corporation to make the ceremony one worthy of the occasion. (Applause.) In all things, great and small, they knew that their Commissioner threw himself heart and soul into everything that he undertook. Mr. Mehta, of his own personal knowledge, knew that Mr. Ollivant had been working hard day and night; and his unceasing efforts had been crowned with a success which did great credit not only to the Corporation, but to the whole city, on an occasion to which great importance had been attached. He had no doubt that the proper time would come when the Corporation would cordially thank the Commissioner for the singular ability and energy with which he was carrying on the arduous duties of his office. (Applause.) He trusted that that time would be long in coming, but he saw no reason why a special vote of thanks should not be passed on an occasion of this exceptional character. He then moved "That the Corporation records its cordial thanks to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, for his great and successful exertions in carrying out with admirable taste, effect, and completeness, the arrangements made by him for giving effect to the wishes of the Corporation in a manner worthy of the occasion in respect of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Municipal Offices and Hall. The Corporation also desire to express their thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Beville and the officers of the Marine Battalion, the regiment most intimately connected with the city, for their kindness in tendering the services of the regimental band on that occasion."

Colonel Merewether suggested that the words "and his staff" should be added after the words" the Municipal Commissioner" in the resolution.

The Chairman said that, in framing the vote of thanks in the way he had done, he was not unmindful of the exertions made by the staff and the subordinate officers. He had no doubt whatever that they ably seconded the exertions of the Municipal Commissioner. But he had thought it right to leave the grateful task of thanking them to the Municipal Commissioner himself, words of encouragement and approval from whom they would, no doubt, value highly. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mehta knew that the Commissioner had warmly thanked his staff and subordinates for the great help they had all given him in making the arrangements.

Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nuthoobhoy seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

The next matter considered was a Government Resolution, dated 26th April, 1884, on the subject of municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for 1882-83, and the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for the same period.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, after some remarks on the subject, moved that, in recording the Resolution, the Corporation desired, in reference to para. 11 thereof, to remark—1 that in their opinion there was no hampering of trade by the imposition of town duties on wheat; (2) that the whole of the tax on grain re-exported from Bombay was refunded to the exporter free of charge to him, the Municipality employing a special establishment at a yearly cost of Rs. 6,540 for the grant of such refunds. The Corporation further desired to record that last year's refunds granted for grain, wine, beer, spirit, &c., amounted to Rs. 574,092 against a total revenue from town duties of Rs. 12,41,205.

Mr. Raghunath Khote seconded the proposition, which, after some discussion, was carried unanimously.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation a statement showing the different areas of ground, with their respective values, sanctioned by the Municipality to be taken up for street improvements in the different wards of the city since the year 1865, but which have not been paid for and acquired hitherto, giving reasons (if any) for not doing so."

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

SCAVENGERING OF THE CITY.

The next subject was the consideration of the scheme prepared by the Acting Health Officer and forwarded by the Municipal Commissioner, under his letter dated 25th November, 1884, showing in what manner it was proposed to expend Rs. 50,000, for the better scavengering of the city (cleaning of cesspools and removal of dust-bins).

It was proposed by Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, and carried, "That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the grant from surplus cash balance of Rs. 49,907-8, as mentioned in the scheme, to provide for the better scavengering arrangements of the Health Department."

THE FORT DRAINAGE.

The Corporation further considered the following

constantly acknowledged by the laws of the country; in the reign of King D. Pedro I, in the art. 32 of Côrtes das Elvas (which means in English, Parliament assembled at Elvas); in the reign of King D. Joao I, in the art. 82 of the Parliament assembled in Lisbon, in which it is expressly said that it was so practised; in the reign of King D. Affonso V, in the last chapter of the Parliament assembled at Santarém; in the chapter 59 of the general laws for the people enacted by the Parliament which began its settings at Coimbra on the 10th August, 1472, and closed at Evora on the 18th March, 1473; in the chapter 12 of the Parliament assembled at Monto-mor-o-Novo in 1477, presided over by the Prince D. Joao; in King Affonso's Ordinances under the heading "Of the letters which come from the Court of Rome or from the Grand-Master, that they should not be published without a Royal letter"; in the charter from King D. Joao II, dated the 4th February, 1495, addressed to D. Gonçalo de Castello Branco, Governor of the *Casa de Civil*, re-establishing the Royal placet, which had been suspended in 1487 in the plenitude of power and at the request of the Supreme Pontiff Innocent VIII, in the brief *Olim felicio*, dated the 3rd February, 1486, on the occasion of negotiations pending at Rome for the legitimation of Master D. Jorge; in the King D. Manuel's Ordinances, book I, tit. 2nd, § ultimo; in the Charter by the King D. Manuel, dated the 12th April, 1510, permitting the Bishop of Coimbra, D. Jorge d'Almeida, to execute the bull, whereby it was permitted to dispose by will of the goods acquired *Intuitee Ecclesiæ*, and in the Royal letter from the King D. Joao III, dated the 5th December, 1525, confirming the same permission; in the suspension by the King D. Sebastiao of the bull *In Cœna Domini* as opposed to the laws of the kingdom and prerogatives of the Crown, which prerogatives the Holy Father, Gregory XIII, by the brief dated 29th April, 1574, deemed it necessary to confirm; in the letter from Philippe II. addressed in 1582 by his Secretary of State, Gabriel Zagas, to the Cardinal of Granvelis, after promulgating measures by which the publication of the bull *In Cœna Domini* had been prohibited, which letter appears in this monarch's chronicles by Luis Cabrera; and lastly, in the law of the 20th December, 1582, by which the Royal permission was granted to publish the correction made to the Kalendar by the Holy Father Gregory XIII.

It is needless to mention all the monuments which from henceforward certify to the constant exercise of this right in Portugal, for there is a well-known and uninterrupted series of them, attesting the same, from the decrees of the 12th March, 1582, and the 6th August, 1653, to the decrees of the 5th July, 1728, and the 4th August, 1760; from the laws of the 6th May, 1765, 28th August, 1767, and 5th April, 1768, to the Royal Letter and notice of the 23rd August, 1770, and from that time to the present, especial mention being sufficient of the letter which the King D. Joao V. directed to be written by his Secretary of State, Marco Antonio de Azavedo Coutinho, on the 26th March, 1748, to the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East, and of the Royal letter of the 10th February, 1774, despatched by the King D. José I. from Salvaterra de Magos to the Archbishop of the said diocese, as well as the instructions of the same date signed by the Marquis of Pombal.

Amongst the most remarkable proofs of this permanent right of the Portuguese Crown, the following should not be lost sight of: The Royal Decree of the 27th June, 1602, by which Philippe III. inhibited the execution of the bull *Motu Proprio* from the Pope Pius V. regarding purchase of properties encumbered; the law of the 6th May, 1765, prohibiting the Brief *Apostoli cum Pascendi*; the law of the 28th August, 1767, prohibiting the brief *Animarum Saluti*; the law of the 2nd April, 1768, prohibiting the bull. *In Cœna Domini*, which the Holy Father Clement XIV., on his accession to the chair of St. Peter, perpetually suspended, publishing in 1770 a jubilee for Maundy Thursday instead of excommunications contained in that bull; the law of the 30th April, 1768, prohibiting the bull *Sanctissimi Domini*; the law of the 4th December, 1769, prohibiting the *Indicies Expurgatories*; and the bull *In Cœna Domini*, the edict of the 22nd April, 1774, prohibiting the brief from Pope Clement XIV. on the jubilee for the chapels to Senhor do Monte. In all these instances, and in times of so great a religious respect, there never occurred the least idea of committing any excess, or the least thought of withholding that deep respect and obedience which is due to the decisions of the Supreme Pontiff. In this respect the Kings of Portugal and the Portuguese nation have always kept abreast of any other Catholic nation.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that this positive right of the Portuguese Crown is not only stamped in the laws of the country, but also has been constantly acknowledged by the councils, by the Holy Apostolic see and its delegates or representatives.

Egydio Martins and Pedro de Velasco, ambassadors of the King D. Joao I., before the Council of Constance protested that the Council's decisions would have neither execution nor obedience in Portugal except in so much as they would be permitted and authorized by the Kings of Portugal; and this protest, after being accepted by that memorable assembly, which represented the Universal Church, was embodied in the 22nd session of that Council.

The Holy Father Gregory XXII. in the brief *Exponi Nobis*, of the 25th April, 1574, promulgated on account of the difficulties raised in this Kingdom for the publication of the bull *In Cœna Domini*, confirmed (however unnecessarily) all the laws and all the privileges of the Crown, one of which, and the most important, is certainly the Royal permission *O regio bene placito:—ut legibus prædictis et privilegiis uti, et secundum illas et illa procedere, judicare exequi, prout hactenus sine controversia usi estis*—to use of the aforesaid laws and privileges, and according to them execute, judge, and stand, by the reason that they have been used up to this time without any dispute.

The supreme Pontiff, after publishing the bull *Omnium solicitudinum* of the 12th September, 1744, regarding the rites of the Malabar people, asked the King D. Joao V. to give his Royal permission for the bull to be executed in the East Indies, as it is declared in letter of the 26th March, 1748, from the Secretary of State, Marco Antonio de Azavado Coutinho to the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East.

The Apostolic Nuncios, according to the law of this country, are not permitted to exercise any jurisdiction, though they may have the powers of Legates *à latere*, unless they produce their briefs for the Royal placet, which is only granted after a letter from the respective Minister and Secretary of State, declaring the restrictions under which the execution of their briefs can be permitted, and after a formal reply, abiding by such restrictions, have been exchanged. It was so done with the Nuncios Luca, Archbishop of Nicomedia, and Philippe Acciaioli, the first of whom addressed to the Secretary of State, Marco Antonio de Azavedo Coutinho, in his reversal letter of the 17th June, 1744, a reply to that Secretary's letter of the 14th idem, that "I have accepted them, and that you may assure the King that I will take as an honour the punctual obedience to the King's supreme commands." "*E la prego di assicurare la maesta del re, che la venerazione, che professo alla sua sovrana persona, mi farà sempre avere a gloria la puntuale obbidienza alli suai supremi commandi.*"

Such has been always the right of the Kingdom, and more or less restrictions have been made to the Roman Legates as soon as they arrived in Portugal, as in the case of the Collector Paloto by the Royal letter of the 21st September, 1624, by which the restrictions made in 616 to the Collector Acorambono, were extended, and in the case of Saudinelli by the Royal letter of the 5th December, 1620.

It is also necessary to remember that such restrictions were also extended to the delegates from the Holy See who proceeded to Asia to exercise jurisdiction outside of the Portuguese territories, and were accepted by these delegates as was the case with the Apostle of the East Indies, St. Francisco Xavier, who, being sent by the supreme Pontiff, Paul III, to the Eastern countries with powers of Apostolic Nuncio, forwarded the respective letters to the King of Portugal, praying that if it pleased His Majesty he may be allowed to use the spiritual powers which were conferred upon him. This is referred to by himself in his petition addressed to the Vicar of the Fort of Malaca, which petition is copied by the Rev. Francisco de Souza in the *Oriente Conquistado*. The same was the case with the patriarch of Alexandria, Carlos Antonio Mezzabarba, Apostolic Commissioner and Visitor General of China, with powers of Papal Ambassador *a latere*, successor in this commission of the Patriarch of Antiochia Carlos Thomas Maillard, afterwards Cardinal of Tournon, who came to Lisbon in order to obtain the Royal placet for his brief *Speculatores Domus Israel*, of the 20th September, 1719, to which brief such restrictions as are set forth in the letter of the Secretary of State, Diogo de Mendonca Corte Real, dated the 22nd March, 1720, were made. Such has been the constant doctrine and practice; such is the judgment of the most learned and orthodox writers, both Portuguese and foreign; such are, finally, the examples mutually approved by the Holy See and the kings of Portugal, by which the prelates of the Kingdom cannot execute any decree they may receive from the Court, of Rome, or from its Delegates, without a previous consent from the secular jurisdiction, even though such decrees may bring the most coercive clauses for their publication and execution.

This being so, as and is evidently shown above, it may have happened that by time this whole some and proper practice might have been slackened or other considerations interposed with the best motives; but, it being important that the reverend Prelates of the Colonies, their suffragans, Governors, or Vicars-General and Provicars of the respective dioceses, should no more break what has been strictly observed by the Kings of Portugal and by the respective Governors in all times, according to maxims by which the piety of those Catholic sovereigns and learned men was regulated, it is expedient to observe carefully and punctually the laws in their entirety, by which no bull, brief, rescript, or Apostolic order, of whatsoever nature or denomination, issued in the name of the Holy See, Nuncios, or any other Apostolic Delegates, can be executed in the Dioceses of the Royal Patronage (Real Padroado) without previous Royal permission authorizing the publication and execution of such bulls, briefs, and orders, even though they might have been sent direct, enclosed in private or official letters; and in this case they must be returned by the same way as they were received, declaring that it is not allowed by the law of the country to execute them without the aforesaid Royal permission.

This inflexible principle of the Portuguese legislation, the object of which is to protect the temporal sovereignty from any dangerous invasion, and to maintain the rights of the Crown and the harmony which must exist between the empire and the clergy, allows of but one exception, which expressly concerns the penitentiary rescripts according to the Royal letter of the 23rd August, 1770. However, in order to strengthen that right, the modern legislators, did not omit to make it an object of particular and severe vigilance of the law.

And because His Majesty, as King and independent sovereign, and also as protector and patron of the churches of the East by rights of donation and foundation, acknowledged by the Apostolic bulls, desires to maintain intact these rights, which are the fruits of the devotion and munificence of his glorious predecessors as well as of the work of the Portuguese citizens.—

The whole of the above is communicated and particularly recommended to the Reverend Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East, in order that he should execute the same in his diocese, and have it executed in the suffragan dioceses, which he presently administers by virtue of the brief *Ad reparanda damnos*, dated 22nd March, 1861: and it is trusted that in this matter he will proceed with that zeal, care, and prudence which his distinct and virtuous qualities promise.

JOSE DA SILVA MENDIS LEOL.

Paço, 8th August, 1863.

ICHABOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What an amazing thing it is that the pettinesses and paltrinesses and puerilities of discussion over the terms covenanted and uncovenanted are carried even into the House of Commons under the ægis of that greater light Sir G. Campbell Why cannot the Public Works Department let covenanted civilians enjoy their desperately-hard earned distinction in peace and security, without making violent efforts to assail their titular domain, and drag their exclusive honours out of their grasp? They have but a short time to wait and possess their souls in patience, a few years at the most, and the ripe and precious fruit they are running after in such haste will drop into their mouths of its own accord, without any need for straining themselves into paroxysms over it. They ought to be ashamed of themselves. They ought to be proud to belong to the Uncovenanted Service, for it is the service of the future, if they will only choose to open their eyes, scan the horizon, and view the charming scene around. With all the power they wield, the Covenanted Service has now constituted is doomed to final and perpetual extinction. It is not for nothing that we can now almost touch Europe with our hands; no more is it for nothing that the last quarter of a century has seen millions expended in the education of our Aryan brother. Where every step was only an inch, every stride will be now a league, and a little more by the just compensations of nature and of law. It is the Covenanted Service alone, and of course the P.W.D., who do not see the change that other men have been scanning for years with anxious and eager eyes. All the Covenanted Service now hug will have to give way before the resistless logic of reason. There is not one single fact with which I am in any way come into contact that cannot be made to tell against them, nor any set of inductions that do not point to one road. The tide is rising, and into it must they go without mercy and without quarter. Let them behave themselves like Christians and Englishmen.

UNCOVENANTED.

THE HONORARY DEGREE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the retirement of Mr. Justice West on Presidency loses an eminent scholar and an able judge. His work on the Hindu Law is a splendid guide to judicial officers of all grades, deciding complicated questions of inheritance and succession. I think the University of Bombay would do well if they would confer an honorary degree on him in recognition of his abilities as a judge.

P.

BICYCLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to inquire, through your valuable agency, whether any of your readers or members of any cycling club have tried the "Crypto-dynamic two-speed gearing" out in India, either on bicycles or tricycles, and, with what results? At home the "crypto-dynamic two-speed gearing" is very highly recommended for rough roads and hilly country especially. As we have quite our share in India of the former, perhaps some kind friend will express his opinion and give his experience thereon?

EXCELSIOR-COVENTRY.

Ajmere, Dec. 19.

BENGAL.

A CRYSTAL THRONE.—Messrs. Osler and Co. have received a crystal throne which has been manufactured at their establishment at Birmingham, and which reached this country only a few days ago. It is almost impossible to describe the elaborate workmanship, and the beautiful effects that have been produced in the cutting of the glass. The throne itself is something in the shape of the shape of a large old-fashioned armchair with a crimson velvet seat, and its total height from the ground to the top of the canopy is upwards of 9 feet 6 inches. The canopy is of Mooresque design, and is upon the plan of half an octagon. The legs are of solid crystal, terminating in pine-shaped fineals, each of which is cut into facets to resemble a large diamond. There is, of course, some iron and wood used in construction of the throne, in order to give it the required strength, but this is so carefully concealed that it is difficult to observe. Altogether the throne and the accompanying footstool would form a most handsome adornment to the palace of any native prince or magnate.—*Englishman.*

FEDERATION AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IT is difficult to see how federation would secure a more perfect administration of Government. Whose government? A new and bewildering element would be introduced into our life, while there is no reason to suppose that our legislation would be more just, our people more intelligent, law and order more secure than it is to-day. The affairs to be administered by the proposed Federal Government are now very well administered by the Governments of each country. As for the defence of the several States against the superior power of the neighbouring nations, there is only one of our colonies contiguous to a powerful nation, viz., Canada. And Canada, as has already been remarked, is never likely to be at war with the United States unless she is a member of a powerful and ambitious British Federation. But an offensive and defensive alliance between the English-speaking nations of the future would effectually prevent war. That is a possibility, let us hope a certainty, of the future; and in this matter of preventing war, it would answer all the purposes served by any possible federation. There is not the slightest reason to believe that federation would prevent or extinguish commercial rivalry, because that not only exists but grows rather than diminishes by reason of the supposed special interests of each country. To enforce uniformity under such circumstances would be impossible. It would lead inevitably to disruption. In this particular we cannot think of England as Professor Seeley bids us. "We must cease altogether to say that England is an island off the north-western coast of Europe, that it has an area of 120,000 square miles and a population of thirty odd millions. We must cease to think that emigrants when they go to the colonies, leave England or are lost to England." But from the commercial standpoint this is not so. From the point of view of commercial as well as from that of political interests, we are bound to think precisely in the way we are here cautioned against. And what is still more important, our colonists disagree profoundly with Professor Seeley, as is shown by their action. The real opinion of colonists is not to be gathered entirely from after-dinner speeches of colonial agents and ex-Premiers at the Empire Club or the Colonial Institute. The working men of Melbourne and Ballarat of Toronto and Montreal, are important factors in this problem; and they do not regard the commercial interests of England and her colonies as identical, as is proved by the tariffs maintained by their votes, directed specially against English goods. If the various English-speaking communities in different parts of the world were, as Professor Seeley contends, only one community, we should have attained like the United States, commercial unity before now, especially since so many foreign markets are closed to English manufactures. The fact that no such commercial union has been attained, or so far as one can perceive, is likely to be attained, indicates pretty plainly that these various countries have diverse and not common interests, excepting in so far as the whole world has a common interest. The prospect of a treaty made directly between Canada and the United States strengthens this view. In the sense that all nations of mankind may be said to have a common interest in the last analysis, it may undoubtedly be contended that England, Canada, Australia, the Cape and New Zealand have a common interest. But it must with sorrow be confessed that poor humanity, torn with conflicts, divided by barriers of selfishness and sentiment, stratified into States and Governments, is scarcely yet ready for "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."—*British Quarterly.*

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NOTICES.

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AN OVERSEER for the Temporary Establishment P. W. Department, Satara District, Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with the usual travelling allowances. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th January, 1885.

F. B. MACLAREN, C. E., Executive Engineer, Satara.

19th December, 1884.

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NOTICE.

MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the public that she has RESUMED possession of that old and favourite establishment in Rampart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous patrons who formerly so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.

The Hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Taylor personally; and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.

A. TAYLOR, Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.

Bombay, 1884.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS that the sixth and last call of Rs. 200 per share is made PAYABLE into the National Bank of India, Limited, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1885, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged (under article 30 of the Articles of Association) on the unpaid amount of this call.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી, સન્સ, અને કંપની,

(*i. e.*) LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

No. 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 6th December, 1884.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
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Apollo Street, May 12, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January, 1885, at 11-30 a. m., at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Office, Poona for General contracts for the following supplies to the Commissaria Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1885. The tenders will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

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Sugar as per sample..... Do. do. No. 49.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel, Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January next, at 11-30 a. m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and at Karachi and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below for Contracts as specified for one year commencing from 1st April, 1885. The Tenders will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

Bombay ..... }
Poona ..... }
Ahmednagar ..... } Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 29 A.
Mhow ..... }
Nasirabad ..... }
Neemuch ..... }
Karachi ..... }
Hydrabad ..... } Sugar under Schedule No. 31.
Deesa ..... }
Belgaum ..... }
Ahmedabad ..... }

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel, Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Dub Logs not less than one ton each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambur Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.

Delivery is to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS, Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 20th November, 1884.

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Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah		Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurur*†	Damergaun
Cowa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Poolgaum
wallian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Dyraum
Titwalla	Beorh	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Karil	Pownar‡
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Sindee
Bhapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Boree
Atgaum	Kherinjee	Salaivadi	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Salgaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Kasardorah*	Pagdhal	Poona*†¶	Keim
Ghotee	Sewree	Loonee	Barsee Road
Baligaum	Dharam	Corooclee	Marhen
weolalee B.	Khundi	Yeoat	Unger
Siding	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Nasick Rd*	Etarsee for	Patus	Packney ‡
Kheirwadee	Hoshengabad	Dhond‡	Sholapur*
Niphar	Rampur	Boreball	Hoodgee
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Deckaal and	Kurubgam
Munmar	Semr	Bheegwan	Doodnee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartrus	Goodoor
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Chaligaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Shahabad*‡‡
Kulgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Mylee,	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biawa Bridge	Sydapore
Mussawad	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Road
Sirowjee	Kuruk Bail	Jullum‡	Kistna
Jalgaum		Sheagaum*	Chicksago
			Raichore*†

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ctaba	Boisur	Keem	Th asra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Dance Road	Unclesur	Byrehavi
Maxine Line	Goolwood	Brosch*	Nariad [bad
Charney Rd	Wowjee	Chinnargaum	Mehmooda-
Great Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Bara'ree
Mahalaxmee	Bhoolar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad‡
Parell	Damuth Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmute
Sewree	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dagore	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Boolesemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Borewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Dyndri	Nowsaree	Wasud	Patree
Bayander	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Mahim Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Wasai	Surat*¶	Bhalnj	Lillapore Rd
Sopara	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
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MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR DECEMBER,

CONTAINING ALL THE

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OF ALL THE

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WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

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INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES'

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

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ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

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☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Tanga Daks.
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DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Baypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandorn, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawai, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungaoad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ranuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Vaq Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for BUGGY Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

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The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

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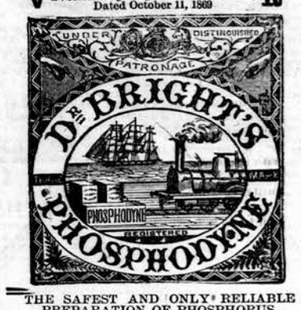

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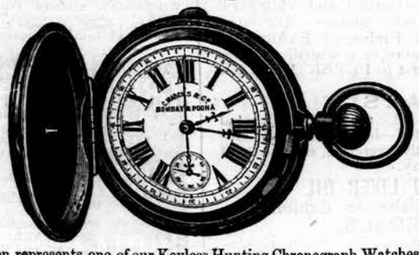

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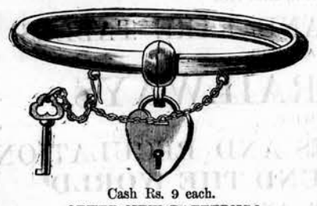

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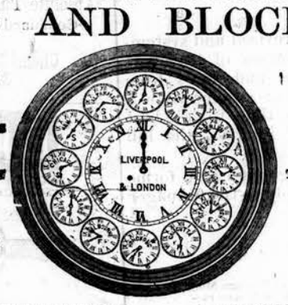

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